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Fateh officer, wife and 2 bodyguards wounded in ambush

SIDON (AP) — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officer, his wife and two bodyguards were wounded in an ambush in Lebanon Wednesday. Lebanese security sources said L. Col. Amin Kayed and his companions were driving through downtown Sidon when unidentified gunmen raked the car, a white Mercedes, with submachine gun fire. Mr. Kayed, the Lebanon commander of Force 17, a special security branch of the PLO's mainstream Fateh movement, suffered three bullet wounds in the shoulder and back. His wife, Fadya, and bodyguards, Ali Ashkar and Yasser Jaber, also sustained various wounds, said the sources, insisting on anonymity. All four were taken to Sidon's Shouaid hospital. The seriousness of their wounds was not known. The identity of the attackers was not known, but the security sources said the attack appeared part of the elimination campaign that has raged for four months. Nineteen Palestinians from both sides have been killed in the sit-for-tat assassinations.



FAREWELL TO HOME: Bosnian children and women, children and elderly people fled the Wednesday try to reach father's hand behind the Bosnian war-stricken capital to take shelter in Sarajevo. More than 700 other refugees, most of

Announcing 'Al Hussein Medal for Excellence'

Sharif Zeid calls for speedy administrative reforms



Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker administration.

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker Wednesday announced that His Majesty King Hussein will honor his excellent and distinguished civil servants by granting them the proper medals after a Royal Decree ordering the creation of "Al Hussein Medal for Excellence" is issued.

Addressing seminar on administrative reforms at the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Wednesday, Sharif Zeid said the government will also work on providing incentives for excellent employees by introducing a new incentive system.

The prime minister commended ministers, secretary generals and directors of government departments involved in the implementation of the administrative reform programme for their efforts in developing public

tionally stable and fully present at the Arab, Islamic and international arenas," he said.

He said it was time to evaluate the one-year-old reform programme's achievement to detect its shortcomings and bolster its positive aspects.

Sharif Zeid stressed that the most important condition to implement administrative reforms is the existence of a political will at the highest levels in the country.

"The existence of this political will is the best support for you to carry out your national and professional duty and to develop your administrations firmly, efficiently and wisely," the prime minister told ministers, directors in charge of six ministries and 22 departments involved in the reform programme.

King Hussein, he said, was closely following the smallest de-

tails related to implementing the administrative reforms programme, especially the educational development process to provide the best means to bring up a generation that can face the challenges of the future.

"In addition, His Majesty always gives directives to the government to meet the needs of democracy in the Jordanian society by providing equal opportunities for all citizens and offering services to all citizens in a fair manner," he said.

Sharif Zeid called for intensifying efforts to accomplish administrative reform procedures simultaneously at all concerned institutions.

"The balanced progress of all institutions on the path of development is the best protector of

Mitterrand, Rabin discuss peace process

TEL AVIV (AP) — French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Israel Wednesday for a three day visit that will include meetings with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Mr. Mitterrand later held a private 75-minute meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin who outlined Israel's positions on the Middle East peace talks.

France and Israel disagree sharply over a possible solution of the Israeli-Palestinian problem. Mr. Mitterrand, the only Western European leader to have met with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, advocates the creation of a Palestinian state and giving the PLO a role in peace talks. Both positions are anathema to Israel.

Mr. Mitterrand stressed the

good will nature of his visit when he arrived at Ben Gurion International Airport near Tel Aviv earlier Wednesday.

"I can say in my own name and in the name of France, how much importance I lend to this visit here," Mr. Mitterrand said.

"We all know how much the world has changed in 10 years since 1982," Mr. Mitterrand added, referring to his previous state visit to Israel a decade ago.

Mr. Mitterrand's remark suggested he may press his hosts to display greater flexibility in their negotiations with the Palestinians.

Rabin spokesman Gal Ben Ari said Israel viewed the visit as a "turning point."

"I believe that by the end of this visit, the relations between France and Israel will be much

stronger than they have been for a very long time in the past," he said.

The spokesman said this did not require a change in positions.

"The French position vis-a-vis (Mr.) Arafat and the PLO is well-known and there is no attempt by Israel to change it, as much as he would not like the French to put pressure on us to change our positions," he said.

Instead, the two countries would concentrate on bilateral issues, such as greater economic cooperation and Israel's hopes to be tied more closely to the European economy, Mr. Ben Ari said.

Israel also hopes the French will use their influence in the Arab World during the multi-lateral peace talks on regional problems.

But Mr. Ben Ari played down previous French mediation efforts between Israel and Syria: "Our position was and still is that the negotiations between Israel and Syria should continue on the route of direct talks in Washington. This is the only framework, at least at this point, that can move the process forward."

In Jerusalem, Mr. Mitterrand and his Foreign Minister Roland Dumas are also scheduled to meet with Palestinian leaders before leaving for Jordan on Friday.

Israel Radio reported Wednesday that Mr. Arafat might try to seek a meeting with Mr. Mitterrand in Amman. But Mr. Mitterrand spokesman Jean Musiell said the French president would not agree to see the PLO chief in Amman.

Palestinians begin drive to give peace talks new momentum

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — In an on-going effort to revitalise the Arab-Israeli peace talks, members of the Palestinian negotiating team this week began a series of meetings with Western leaders, Arab diplomats and Palestinians from inside the occupied territories.

Chief Palestinian negotiator Haidar Abdul Shafi, overall head of the Palestinian negotiating team Faisal Husseini and Palestinian negotiator Ghassan Khatib are expected to head a delegation that meets French President Francois Mitterrand this weekend in Arab Jerusalem. Greater French and European involvement in the peace process and French-Palestinian ties are expected to head the agenda of the meeting, an Amman-based Palestinian diplomat said.

"The discussion (with President Mitterrand) will revolve around increased European presence in the peace process and French-Palestinian relations," said the diplomat.

The return of the venue of the

talks to a European capital will also be discussed in the meeting, according to the Palestinian diplomat who preferred anonymity.

"Paris is not a likely venue, but there is a proposal to return to Madrid in an effort to boost the spirit of the conference-like a new beginning," said the Amman based diplomat.

The move is supposed to remind the peace negotiators of the terms of reference and the legal basis for the talks, the diplomat said.

"Thirteen months after Madrid, the Israelis still don't call the occupied territories occupied, they call them 'disputed territories,'" said the diplomat. "They talk about sharing land instead of a transfer of authority," said the diplomat who is an adviser to the Palestinian delegation to the talks.

Officials at the U.S. State Department are aware that Israel's latest proposal of "cantonising" the West Bank and Gaza is "unacceptable," he said.

To ensure American support for the position of the Palestinians, two members of the nego-

tiating team will visit Washington on Dec. 1.

"We will ask for assurances at this stage; the Americans have said they understand our refusal of the Israeli proposal. But we will ask the (U.S.) State Department for stronger assurances that it will do its (best) to remind the Israelis of the terms of reference," said the diplomat.

American assurance of the continued applicability of the terms of reference and the legal basis of the conference is expected to be instrumental in the smooth and continued participation of Palestinian negotiators, he said.

A Beirut meeting of the foreign ministers of Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine is expected to stress coordinated stand among Arab negotiating teams.

With a group of nine Palestinian organisations and parties calling for an abrogation of the talks, the Tunis-based Palestinian leadership is hoping to hold a meeting of Palestinians from inside the occupied territories to

U.N. relief official urges military action in Somalia

MAGADISHU (AP) — A U.N. relief agency suspended food shipments to Somalia Wednesday after one of its ships was attacked. Later, clan gunmen shot and wounded a U.N. soldier, a Pakistani, when they hijacked the car he was in, a U.N. spokesman said.

Another U.N. spokesman in Rome, Paul Mitchell, called for military action to get food to the starving nation.

The United Nations has authorised 3,500 troops to be deployed in Somalia to guard humanitarian efforts, but only 500 are here. Objections from Somalia's two leading warlords have prevented deployment of the other troops.

In August, two U.N. ceasefire monitors, an Egyptian and a Czechoslovak, were shot and wounded.

The rival warlords also have presented food laden ships from using Mogadishu's port, and convoys carrying food to areas outside the capital have been repeatedly attacked by bandits.

"We have all the food we need and the money to move it," said Mr. Mitchell, a U.N. World Food Programme spokesman. "We can resolve the situation two ways, politically or military, and politics hasn't worked."

The U.S. State Department has notified the United Nations that American aircraft can trans-

port more peacekeepers to Somalia if the U.N. decides to move, the Washington Post reported Wednesday.

A World Food Programme ship was shelled Tuesday trying to deliver 9,700 tonnes of grain to Mogadishu, prompting the Rome-based agency to suspend its relief operation. There were no injuries in the attack.

A representative of warlord Ali Mahdi admitted his forces had fired on the ship, the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) reported.

Mohammad Kanyare Afarrah, a representative of Mr. Mahdi's

Balkan leaders meet in search of peace

ISTANBUL (Agencies) — The Balkan countries on Wednesday called for respect for the territorial integrity of all the states of former Yugoslavia and declared the forcible acquisition of land unacceptable.

"Any acquisition of territory by force and any practice of 'ethnic cleansing' are unlawful and unacceptable," said a joint statement issued at the end of a one day conference aimed at seeking to end the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina and prevent it from spreading.

The statement called for the protection of relief supplies and warned that "the spread of the conflict to other areas would lead to unforeseeable consequences and would have to be stopped by most resolute actions of the international community."

Turkish Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin said: "Indescribable atrocities have followed one another.... The tide threatens to spill over into areas adjacent to the earlier scenes of tragedy."

"We have to prevent at all costs another confrontation among Balkan nations," he said. Balkan conflicts led to World War I, and tensions in the Balkans have risen with the end of the cold war.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jecsenszky echoed Mr. Cetin.

"The main goal is to prevent the conflict from spreading to peaceful areas," he said. But he ruled out immediate military intervention.

The Foreign Ministers of Albania, Macedonia, Croatia, Hungary, Slovenia and host Turkey attended. Bulgaria, Romania and Italy sent observers.

Greece has rejected the meeting, initiated by Turkey, saying it may derail existing efforts to stabilise the region. Greece also objects to sharing a table with Macedonia, which it has not recognised, while Turkey has.

Bosnia-Herzegovina Foreign Minister Haris Slajdzik and his delegation were unable to attend "due to ongoing clashes" in the region, a Turkish official said. Montenegro and Serbia were also absent.

Palestinians, Israelis oppose planned American university in West Bank

WEST HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — Pro-Arab and pro-Israeli groups are protesting the University of New Haven's (UNH) plans to build a branch campus in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The campus in Elkana will include Arabs and Jews in a "laboratory for human understanding and progress," UNH President Lawrence J. Denardis has said.

Called the Hasharon Campus, it will open in February 1993 and will offer degree programmes in the arts and sciences, business, engineering, hotel-restaurant and tourism administration and public safety.

The university hopes to have about 300 students to start, Mr. Denardis said.

UNH would enter into the venture with the biotechnical institute of Tel Aviv, a junior college programme in engineering from which UNH now gets many Israeli students. About 100 Israelis and Arabs are enrolled at UNH.

But outside the gates of the West Haven campus, Arab protesters have been passing out leaflets. An Arab group called Mr. Denardis "naive" to think that UNH could establish a non-political institution in the hotbed

of a decades old conflict.

"UNH may be well intentioned, but I am disappointed about the naivety they display," said George Hajjar, spokesman for the American Arab anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC). "Palestinians cannot afford to go school there. And, even if they could, why would they want to go to the school of their oppressors?"

In a letter to Mr. Denardis Friday, one committee member said the branch could jeopardise peace negotiations at a crucial time.

"Regardless of your good intentions, which we have no reason to doubt, opening such a programme serves only to legitimise Israel's occupation of the West Bank," said ADC President Albert Mokhider.

Mr. Denardis insists that the campus will meet local demand among the local population.

"You have no idea of the pent up demand for education in Israel," Mr. Denardis said.

"I want to emphasise that the university's branch in Elkana will be committed to equal access to educational and employment opportunities for all applicants regardless of race, creed, colour, religion, sex, national origin, age

or disability," he said.

But Peace Now, a pro-Israel group based in Jerusalem, and its U.S. counterpart, Americans for Peace Now, also are against the branch campus.

"Because this is territory in dispute and has to be negotiated, it helps to increase the activity of Israeli settlers who represent a small part of the total Israeli public," said Gail Pressberg, co-director of the Washington office.

"(Israeli) Prime Minister (Yitzhak) Rabin has promised both the Israeli public and the U.S. government there would be a halt in settlement activity. Putting up a university is settlement activity and runs contrary to the prime minister's statements."

Ms. Pressberg described the group as one working to promote peace negotiations and peace with security.

Professor Amiram Goldblum of Hebrew University in Jerusalem, head of the research department for Peace Now, said Israeli Education Minister Shulamit Aloni told the group that she would not recognise the university.

Dr. Richard Morrison, professor of physics at UNH, has been named director of the new branch.

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Home News

Prince Ra'ad praises cornea donations

MAN (J.T.) — Cornea donation in Jordan has been on the rise since the French text of the 1991 constitution, which carries the text of the English text of the constitution, was signed.

Several people put forward their names for the donation of corneas, said Royal Chief of the Palace Prince Ra'ad Ben Al Hussein, who was present at the ceremony.

Lord Canada, who was present at the ceremony, said that the donation of corneas is a noble act and that it is hoped that more people will donate their corneas for the benefit of others.

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Last March, Prince Ra'ad said that Jordanian medical teams carried out 1,000 cornea surgeries which were found to be 85 per cent successful but there were still many more cases on the waiting list.

In September, Dr. Khaled Al Sharif, a Jordan University Hospital Ophthalmologist, announced that 120 cornea operations were conducted since the beginning of 1992 at the university hospital alone.

Health minister Aref Bataineh who addressed the opening session of the conference appealed to Jordanian citizens to make more donations of corneas and other parts of their body like kidneys and hearts. Several heart transplants have been conducted successfully in Jordan while medical teams have reported

scores of successful kidney transplants so far.

Only people with good health can pursue the process of socio-economic development and ensure the country's progress, said Dr. Bataineh.

The organisers said that a wide range of topics like cataract surgery, retina replacement, eye lenses, and plastic surgery in addition to cornea surgeries and techniques are to be studied by the participants.

Prince Ra'ad opened an exhibition held at the site of the conference, the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC), which displayed up-to-date equipment used in the ophthalmic treatment and drugs used by eye specialists.

The JCS, which was founded in 1976, groups 100 specialists working in the private and public sectors.



Supplies for Bosnia-Herzegovina are loaded Wednesday on a relief plane (Petra photo)

Relief supplies sent to Muslims in Bosnia

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Wednesday sent off a plane-load of relief supplies to Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the second in a month's time.

The Jordan Hashemite Charity Corporation (JHCC) sponsored the shipment which contained 17 tonnes of drugs, blankets, food supplies and children's milk, according to the Corporation's Secretary-General Dr. Abdul Al Salam Al Abbadi, who saw off the plane at the airport.

The shipment is a gift from the corporation and was sent upon Royal directives in order to help alleviate the sufferings of the people of the embattled country, said Dr. Abbadi in a statement at the airport. The same plane will carry back Jordanian students and other nationals wishing to leave the country, he noted. On board the plane are various contributions made by Jordanian

citizens, Jordanian pharmaceutical firms and other institutions, Dr. Abbadi said. He added that plans are under way to send more supplies to Bosnia-Herzegovina in the context of the corporation's programmes to provide aid to Muslim communities facing danger of war and natural disasters, said Dr. Abbadi.

Last month the corporation sent off a plane load of relief supplies to the victims of the earthquake in Egypt. The shipment comprised medical equipment, vaccines, blood plasma, children's milk and blankets.

In September, the corporation sent a plane laden with relief supplies and medical equipment to the flood victims of Pakistan. According to Dr. Abbadi, the corporation is undertaking a huge relief supply programme for the Somali people.

New candidate enters election race for Lower House speaker

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times staff Reporter



Mohammad Faris Tarawneh

AMMAN — The election race for Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament intensified Wednesday when the nine-member Democratic Bloc chose Karak Deputy Mohammad Faris Tarawneh as their candidate for the speakership.

Meetings and consultations began Wednesday night between the five Lower House blocs but the political dialectic of the race changed with the entry of Mr. Tarawneh, say deputies.

"We are now reconsidering our options," said Mohammad Abu Oleim, a member of the 15-member Constitutional Bloc, one of the two blocs which is not fielding its own candidate. "The field is wide open," he added.

Mr. Tarawneh said that he would meet with four of the five Lower House blocs before Friday to see what kind of political support his candidacy had among the deputies.

"If there is not much support for me then I will withdraw," said the deputy.

Mr. Tarawneh's entry into parliament was on a pan-Arab ticket in his native southern district of Karak. He was appointed minister of prime ministry affairs in Taher Al Masri's government in 1991. He resigned before the Arab-Israeli peace talks began in Madrid that same year, saying it

would be against his principles to serve in a ministerial post of a government which sanctioned talks with Israel.

He is by far the most clearly politicized of any of the candidates in the running for the speakership. He has openly attacked policies promoted by the Muslim Brotherhood and other Islamic political groups. He is an ardent pan-Arabist and secularist, and he has openly questioned and attacked religious policies promoted by Islamists in Parliament.

His political stance means that he is unlikely to receive any votes from the 33 Islamist deputies in

the Lower House. However, if the National Bloc, the Constitutional Bloc and independent deputies unite to cast their votes for him then parliamentary insiders believe he may have a chance.

"For Tarawneh to win the National Bloc candidate, Deputy Mohammad Adoub al Zibin would have to withdraw from the race," said a member of the National Bloc Wednesday.

The other candidates are incumbent Speaker Abdul Latif Arabiyat (a member of the Muslim Brotherhood bloc), independent deputy Abdul Baqi Gammo, and Adoub al Zibin, the National Bloc candidate.

Jordan achieves olive self-sufficiency

MAN (J.T.) — Jordan has achieved olive self-sufficiency in olive oil, according to the Agriculture Minister Fayez Khasawneh.

A statement to the Jordanian Agency, Petra, the minister said that the country this year produced an estimated 70,000 tonnes of olive oil, yielding 14,000 tonnes of olive oil, a commodity much in demand on the local market. From 1988, 18,000 tonnes of olive oil are held in the country for consumption and the Ministry of Supply has in store 4,000 tonnes of olive oil, but no more will be needed as the country's olive oil production is sufficient to meet its needs, he said.

The minister forecast that the olive harvest will not be as good as this year, he said that any surplus will be made up for by imports from the occupied West Bank.

According to estimates, the olive oil production in 1992 produced a surplus of 10,000 tonnes, the minister said.

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discussions.

Dr. Khasawneh said that Jordan will help the West Bank producers to market their oil surplus in Jordan and abroad.

The Ministry of Agriculture has since 1967 allowed West Bank crops to pass through Jordan on their way to markets in the Gulf states. Trucks carrying West Bank products normally cross into Jordan via the Prince Mohammad Bridge which is only for commercial traffic.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Supply announced Wednesday that since the locally produced olive oil is sufficient for the market at present, it will retain the amounts of oil it has in store for the time-being. A ministry official said that the ministry will also refrain from fixing prices of locally produced olive oil with the purpose of encouraging local producers to increase their output.

In the past years and in view of oil shortages, Jordan used to import oil from Tunisia and Spain as well as the occupied West Bank.

Egyptian delegation visits Parliament

AMMAN (Petra) — An Egyptian delegation led by Ali Freij, deputy leader of the National Democratic Party in Egypt, called on Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Abdul Latif Arabiyat Wednesday and praised the national stand of Jordan under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein.

The delegation, which included members of parliament from the north Sinai constituency and local councils voiced their support for the King's call on the Arab nation to unite its ranks and remove borders dividing them. Their speakers said that Arab unity was badly needed at this crucial moment as the Arab nation continues to face external threats.

Discussions covered the contents of the King's call for pan-Arab unity, the democratic process and political pluralism in Jordan.

Several Parliament members and notables from the southern Aqaba district attended the meeting held at Dr. Arabiyat's office.

New hospital in Karak going to plan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The infrastructure and the civil works needed for the projected new hospital to be built in Karak by the Italian government is expected to be completed in two weeks time at the cost of JD 1 million, according to Health Minister Aref Bataineh.

The minister was speaking at a recent meeting with Italian Ambassador Romualdo Bettini with whom he reviewed Italian-Jordanian cooperation in health-related fields.

Under a protocol concluded by Italy and Jordan in October 1991, Italy is providing a \$10 million grant for the construction of the hospital.

During the discussions, the ambassador promised the health minister that a tender will soon be announced for work on the interior of the hospital.

Cancer centre reports work in progress

AMMAN (Petra) — The national task force setting up the Al Amal Cancer Centre Wednesday announced the completion of the civil works at the project, and the securing of more than JD 7.3 million in financial and in-kind donations.

The disclosure came in a statement following a task force meeting held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker.

The task force reviewed the future legal status of the projected centre and preparations for the enactment of a special law that will ensure total independence to enable it to operate freely and efficiently without bureaucratic red tape. It said that the centre's structure is now ready with an overall area of

12,000 square metres.

The statement said that the task force will be contacting numerous institutions specialising in medical engineering with interest in the equipment for the treatment of cancer cases in advanced nations.

In reviewing the financial committee's report about the donations raised in last month's campaigns, it was found that the centre's task force has raised JD 7,334,872 in addition to in-kind contributions like cars, real estates, shares in companies, jewellery, medical equipment, computer sets, construction materials and personal services estimated at another JD 1 million, the statement noted.

The report said that JD 4,012,453 has been collected while JD 1,074,130 will be paid by installment and that the balance of capital available at this moment for the task force's operations comes up to JD 5,308,000.

The task force reviewed the financial report and endorsed a framework that ensures effective procedures free of bureaucracy and formalities and aimed at providing distinguished-level services to the cancer patients.

According to the statement, a committee has been set up to recruit required staff and manpower to operate the centre and it was decided to send 15 specialists and 15 nurses on specialised training courses abroad.

KLM introduces new manager

K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines and the consul general of the Netherlands Dr. Raouf Abu Jaber held a reception on Sat. at the Regency Palace Hotel to introduce the new manager for Jordan Murli Poonath.

The party was attended by ministers, diplomats, Director General of Civil Aviation,

President of Royal Jordanian, senior government officials, businessmen and travel agents.

Mr. Poonath was introduced by Mr. Bram Steller vice president of KLM who highlighted KLM's strategy in Jordan as well as the good relation and cooperation between the two national airlines.

Ministers discuss cement shortage

MAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Abdullah Enab and Minister of Labour Karim Al Kabarti discussed the question of cement shortage in the Maan Governorate during a visit here Wednesday.

The governor and members of the chambers of industry and commerce presented demands and outlined the problems facing the region in the industrial commercial sector to the cement shortages.

Enab and Kabarti called the cement industry board chairman to ensure prompt shipments of cement for southern governorate of Maan.

The Maan Governorate is not alone in facing Jordanian districts and United Nations complaining of shortages in cement used for construction purposes. According to reports and columnists commen-

taries in the local press, a tonne of cement sold by the company located in Fubais, sells at double the price on the black market.

Cement factory Director General Hatem Halawani said that the local market's normal annual consumption is 2.2 million tonnes but this year consumption increased by about 700,000 tonnes. Mr. Halawani said that the company was continuing to sell the cement at the rate of JD 39, but that some merchants and contractors were hoarding large amounts and manipulating the market prices.

The company is selling between 9,000 to 10,000 tonnes of cement to the local market daily but this fails to meet the demands of the growing construction business in the wake of the return of more than 300,000 expatriates from the Gulf in need of homes.

Under a protocol concluded by Italy and Jordan in October 1991, Italy is providing a \$10 million grant for the construction of the hospital.

During the discussions, the ambassador promised the health minister that a tender will soon be announced for work on the interior of the hospital.

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- II) WEB-OFFSET MACHINE PRINTERS AND ASSISTANTS (10 posts)
Qualified and experienced in operating four to ten units Goss Community, Goss H.V. Signatures Web Offset or similar printing machines for printing high quality newspapers, books, magazines and commercial work with in-line folding units. (Salary: SR 1000-2000).
- III) SHEET-FED OFFSET PRINTERS AND ASSISTANTS (10 posts)
Qualified and experienced in printing high quality commercial and Four Colour Process work for calendars, catalogues, magazines, brochures, books and all types of commercial jobs. Experience in operating 2-4 & 5 colours Millers TP-41/TP 29-s Rotolands, Holdelbergs, Solnas, K & B Offset is essential. (Salary: SR 1000-2000).
- IV) CUTTING AND CREASING DIE-MAKERS (4 posts)
Fully experienced in making temporary and permanent cutting and creasing dies for all types of geometrical structures, labels, cartons and commercial work. Experience in operating die-cutting machines and folding, gluing machines would be considered additional advantage. (Salary: SR 1000-1500).
- V) DIE CUTTING CREASING MACHINE MINDERS (5 posts)
Experience in operating Unicutter, Bobst, Kerma and similar die-cutting machines for all types of single and complicated dies for commercial and packaging jobs. (Salary: SR 1000-1500).
- VI) PRINTING AND BINDING MACHINES MECHANICS (Mechanical) (4 posts)
Qualified mechanical engineers, experienced in fault diagnosing, repairing trouble-shooting and doing maintenance work on printing machines mentioned in above-stated posts. The incumbent would be responsible for maintenance of whole printing department. (Salary: SR 1000-1500).
- VII) PRE-PRINT SUPERVISOR (4 posts)
Qualified and experienced in all aspects of pre-print process, i.e., photolithography, colour separation, camera and scanner operations, photolithography and film assembly. The flair for quality and supervisory skills are essential requirements for the position. (Salary: SR 1500-2500).
- VIII) PRINT SUPERVISOR (4 posts)
Qualified and experienced in printing (sheets fed & web offset) machines with flexibility and ability to work under pressure. In addition to the technical knowledge and experience in printing, quality control and supervisory skills are essential requirements. (Salary: SR 1500-2500).
- IX) BINDER SUPERVISOR (4 posts)
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Jordan Times

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Red rag of talking to the PLO

By Susan Hattis Rolef

WHAT Member of Knesset (MK) Tzahi Hanegbi did in the Knesset on November 11, 1992, was clever.

He tabled an amendment to the Prevention of Terror Order. Its wording was identical to one which Meretz had been planning to table. It calls for the abolition of the prohibition of contacts of unauthorised persons with the PLO, as long as these contacts do not contravene the provisions of the Penal Code regarding contacts with a terrorist organisation for the purpose of harming the state's security.

Mr. Hanegbi decided to table his amendment, and then pull it back. According to the Knesset regulations, he argued, a bill which has come up in the plenary and has either been defeated in a vote or withdrawn, cannot be placed again on the Knesset agenda for at least six months.

The Knesset President must still check the regulations to see whether Mr. Hanegbi is correct in his interpretation of them. If he is, he has added one more trick to the bagful used by the Likud last year in an attempt to prevent certain legislation known to have the support of a majority of the 12th Knesset to be brought to a vote.

It is a clever trick, but it stinks, and is certainly contrary to the

spirit of the Knesset regulations, which assume that their purpose is to uphold the rules of democracy — not to make a mockery of them.

Of course, it is perfectly legitimate, even if politically unwise and counterproductive, for Mr. Hanegbi and his political colleagues to object to meetings between Israelis and members of the PLO, or, for that matter, with any Palestinians who do not happen to be "lovers of Zion." It is also legitimate for them to support the shameful legislation passed by the Knesset in August 1986 which forbids meetings with the PLO (though not with the Hamas).

But it is equally legitimate for the Labour Party and its political allies to seek to obliterate the stain that Labour helped put on the law book back in 1986, in return for Likud support for an amendment of the Penal Code making incitement to racism a punishable offense. In fact, Labour is committed by its platform to do so.

It is also legitimate for Labour, which has a parliamentary majority to change the law, to choose the timing it finds most suitable to table its amendment. At the moment, Labour believes that the time is not right, since Israel is trying to stop the U.S. from

renewing its dialogue with the PLO.

If Israel changes the law concerning meetings with the PLO so that any Israeli will have the right to meet with members of the PLO, what leverage will it have left with the US?

"It may be time for Israel to grasp the bull by the horns and deal with the only Palestinian body still able to reach an agreement with it."

But the most pertinent question is whether it is really in Israel's interest to continue trying to prevent the renewal of the U.S.-PLO dialogue, and to persist in refusing to deal itself with the Palestinian organisation, which the majority of Palestinians who favour negotiations with Israel view as their only legitimate representative.

The PLO is not a "nice" organisation. However, two serious Israeli attempts to encourage the development of more moderate alternatives failed in the past, and

a third one also seems to be on the verge of failure.

One Israeli initiative, in the early 1980s, when MK Ariel Sharon was defence minister, involved the establishment of the Village Leagues, which enjoyed Israeli backing but never managed to take root.

A second initiative, later in the decade, involved helping fundamentalist Muslim groups develop and thrive, in the hope that peoples busy with religion, would have no time for politics and terror.

The third attempt, which was certainly the most serious of the three, originated in 1989, but at present seems to be reaching a dead end. I am referring to the idea of holding talks with a delegation of Palestinians from the territories on the implementation of an autonomy plan.

Although the government has been aware all along that at least in the early stages such a delegation would be taking its instructions from Tunis, the hope was that once autonomy approached realisation, and certainly after the autonomy plan started to be implemented, the local leaders would become increasingly averse to playing second fiddle to the PLO in Tunis.

In fact, it was this theory that lay behind the plan which Yit-

zhak Rabin, as defence minister, first presented in January 1989, which prime minister Yitzhak Shamir brought to Washington that April, and which was adopted by the national unity government on May 14.

The Americans were skeptical as to whether what Mr. Rabin hoped would happen would actually occur. In fact, they did not believe that any local leadership, talented and goodwilled as its members might be, would ever manage to amass the power and will to stand up to the PLO. This was especially true since the PLO itself was perfectly aware of the Israeli intentions.

However, for a while one could find signs — if one wished — that the Americans might be wrong. On the one hand, the local Palestinian leadership was clearly having a moderating influence on Tunis; on the other, there were reports in the press that members of the Palestinian delegation were getting a little impatient with the rigid, uncompromising instructions which were getting from Tunis, which were not enabling any real progress to be made towards an agreement on an autonomy plan.

As the seventh round of talks opened in Washington, Israeli observers noted that the Palestinian delegation seemed in-

creasingly weak and take decisions, clear eagerness, a round, to reach a and effective agree-

In fact, Israeli's have to decide whether to continue negotiations with the PLO, or to play cat-and-mouse games with the PLO, lateral talks, or with the bull by the horns.

Certainly a shift towards the PLO, easy decision for a moment. For years been demonised by someone who partly in this process (80s) I can say it's difficult task. How much of truth is approaching, and is it really soon have to try it with the on-body which is still an agreement with them.

There are, of course, many who do not want to be made, in Israel who do not want to be based Israeli control on Bank and Gaza. Cohen's clever boy them — the Jews

Teaching democracy

THE FINDINGS of a recent three-day seminar on educational policies in Jordan underscore the urgent need for a comprehensive restructuring of the country's educational system. A strong commitment to educational reforms is important on its own merits. But it becomes more so considering the societal, political and indeed educational changes needed to push forward the country's democratisation drive. It is axiomatic that deep-rooted democracy cannot flourish without creating a culture for democracy.

Injecting the educational system with serious and far-reaching programmatic reforms is the only way to ensure the development of such an environment.

Jordan is in urgent need of a progressive educational policy which infuses both a spirit and understanding of democracy into the school curriculum. Without a policy that bolsters democracy at the grassroots level — beginning with the very young during their formative years — there is little hope that democracy will ever take root as a truly organic movement. A democratic society can blossom only if the new generation is properly prepared to undertake the new challenges and utilise the new opportunities.

This can only transpire if serious institutional changes are adopted immediately. Teachers must be retrained, textbooks must be restructured and creative thinking must be encouraged at all levels.

That said, the recent seminar on education is both timely and pressing. It concentrated primarily on the need to improve both the curriculum and the teaching methods. Several participants took pains to emphasise the indispensability of one to the other.

Jordan has yet to move forcefully in this direction for lack of a coherent strategy on how to go about improving the Kingdom's educational policy in the new era of parliamentary democracy.

Quality education and quality educators undoubtedly have a high price tag attached to them, but the returns on such an investment are immeasurable. The country must therefore be ready to foot the bill if it is going to build an educational system which can meet Jordan's needs and support its national interests. The value of education in building and maintaining a genuine democracy must not be underestimated. Only if they are firmly grounded in education will democratic ideals and practices thrive and spread to all dimensions of Jordanian life, providing a model for all states in the region.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

THE KUWAITI regime is full of malice against Jordan which had sought to end the Gulf dispute through peaceful means, and the Kuwaiti rulers' hatred towards Jordan is manifest in statements issued now and then and in its behaviour towards Iraq and Jordan, said Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily Wednesday. The paper said the Kuwaiti rulers realise that it was Jordan which spearheaded efforts to end the dispute between Iraq and Kuwait amicably and therefore they poured their wrath on this Kingdom because they are more inclined to have dealings with and get protection from the foreign countries for their selfish interests. The paper said that these rulers, who are issuing hostile statements against Jordan, have invited foreign forces which have already devastated the Islamic sites in the Arabian Peninsula and clamped the Arab relations and end the malice in the hearts of some Arabs, by healing the rifts among their rulers, the Kuwaitis continued to pursue their campaign against this steadfast country, continued the daily. It said that what the Kuwaitis seek is divisions among the Arabs to abort any attempt towards reconciliation and the emergence of a new Arab world that can save the Arabs from many ills that plague them for years. The Kuwaiti rulers, who returned to their country under the protection of the foreign forces after cowardly escaping abroad, care only about their own little selfish interests and have no regard for the interests of the Arab Nation, the paper said. While Jordan continues the drive to end the presence of foreign forces from Arab land, said the paper, the Kuwaitis brag about their numerous treaties they concluded with the colonial powers to maintain foreign troops on Arab soil.

A COLUMNIST in Al Dastour tackled the question of poverty in Asia in general and Jordan in particular in the light of a general report by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The report noted that in 40 years from now the area of cultivable land is going to shrink to a dangerous level and that the worst affected will be the 1,000 million farmers in Asia, said Saleh Al Qallab. He said that the report means that the margin of poverty in Jordan will increase and expand and that the future will be grim for everybody unless drastic action is taken now to ensure sustainable agricultural development. Indeed, one look at the country's agricultural sector, reveals a major tragedy that befell it over the past year and that farmers and investors in farming have sustained heavy losses due to the floods and other natural phenomena that hit the Kingdom, said the writer. One farmer told me that he made heavy investment in farming and obtained a bumper harvest last year only to resort to feeding the eggplants that were produced on his land in abundance to the animals because there were no markets for them here and abroad, said the writer. The writer said that the olive growers are facing difficulty not only in storing the olives they harvest every year but also in waiting their turn at the press due to the harsh conditions they face in transporting the fruit from the land to the city, said the writer. He urged the Ministry of Agriculture to take measures that can alleviate the sufferings of the Jordanian farmers in the face of floods and other natural disasters, to ensure that the small farmers receive assistance from the state and to provide guidance and material assistance to them. He said that farming is the backbone of this country and proper attention can earn the country revenues in hard currency needed for further development.

EC crisis far from over despite action on GATT, currency

By Simon Alterman
Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community's crisis is far from over despite a trade deal with the United States and a currency realignment that have provided a sudden burst of positive action after months of stagnation.

The road to its next summit in Edinburgh in three weeks' time remains littered with hazards and diplomats seek plenty of reasons to fear a fatal collision of interests at the December 11-12 meeting.

"There have been a couple of good steps this weekend, but whether they are a breakthrough or just a prelude to a real crisis remains very much in doubt," one diplomat said.

By far the most explosive issue is France's reaction to the farm trade agreement reached on Friday between European Commission negotiators and the United States.

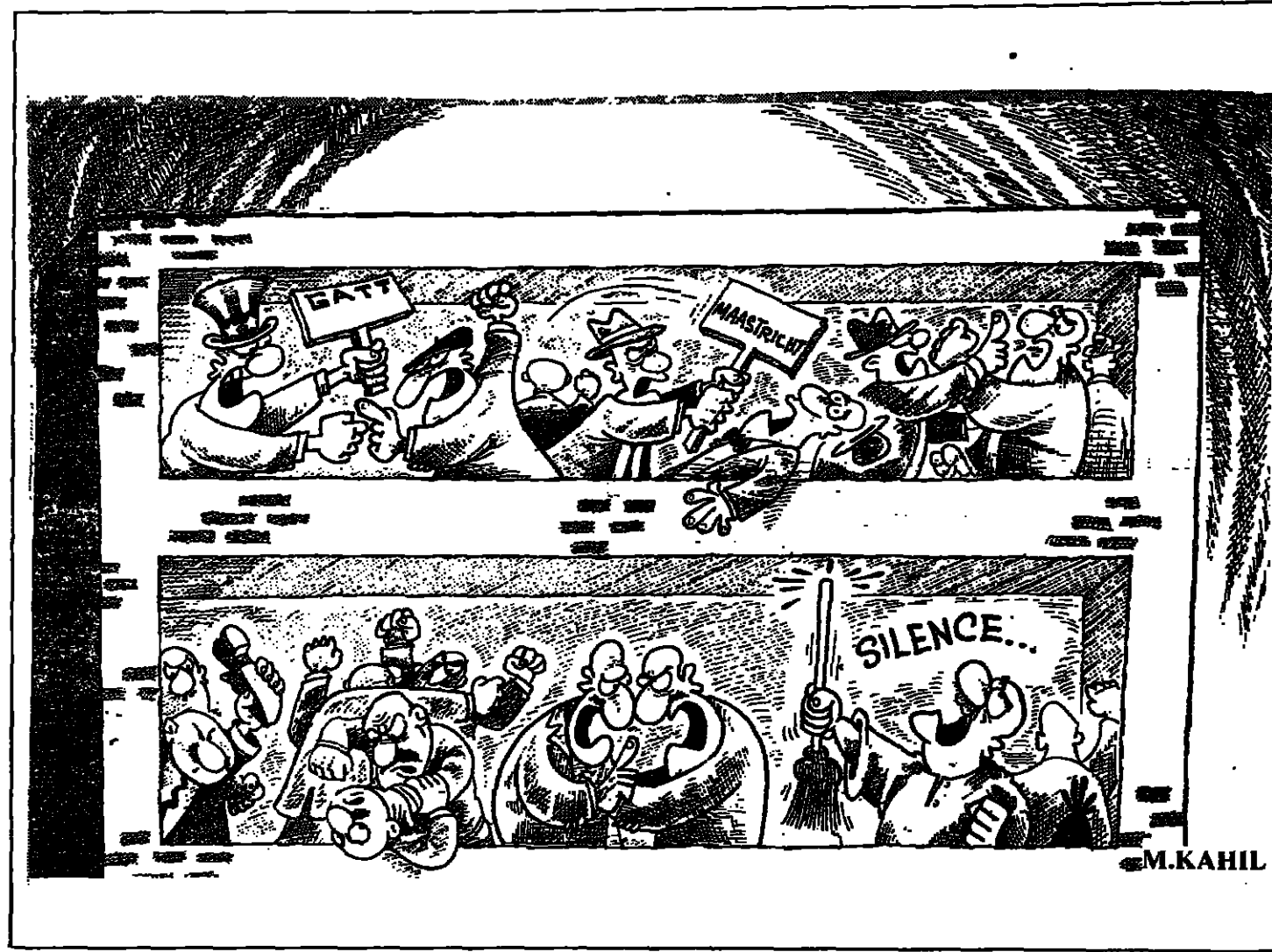
Though the pact involved less painful cuts in EC subsidies than some had feared, it has predictably enraged French farmers and caused the government to brand it as unacceptable.

With little evidence yet that the community has obtained any concessions from Washington on trade in services in return for the agriculture deal, some EC officials fear that a weak French government will feel compelled to veto the GATT settlement.

That would turn the current sniping between France and Britain into full-scale conflict and could blow apart the Paris-Bonn axis which remains the community's central pillar.

There are questions too over whether this weekend's six per cent devaluation of the Spanish peseta and the Portuguese escudo will be enough to calm foreign currency markets.

Speculators have pounced on doubts about the future of EC political and monetary union



since a Danish referendum rejected the Maastricht Treaty last June and have battered the Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) that binds the bloc's currencies together.

Sunday's was the third set of changes to the grid in just over two months, which have seen the pound and the lira forced out altogether and other weaker candidates for membership of a

future single currency put firmly in their place.

Though Irish officials insist that economic fundamentals offer no reason for the punt to be devalued, currency dealers appear to feel otherwise, especially since Ireland's sterling competitors now have a 10 per cent price advantage.

And the currency turmoil in Scandinavia which sparked the

latest changes may not be over. Governments there have tried to boost their credentials for EC membership by linking their currencies to the ERM but have been blown off one by one.

Beyond those immediate concerns lies continuing uncertainty over ratification of the Maastricht Treaty, agreed last December when the community was still in a

state of near-euphoria.

Denmark's partners are deeply sceptical about its demands to opt out of key sections of the treaty in order to win approval for Maastricht in a second referendum next year.

And resentment over Britain's delay in ratifying the treaty until

at least the end of the year has erupted into public criticism of the EC president.

Hanging over the EC is the spectre of economic gloom and nationalism, which is often being used as a shield to prevent integration being possible once one gets to a halt.

There are still notably British of "November blues" of any president reach a climax month.

Their rosy see France taking a to on the GATT deal win some extra h farmers within the ing the deal to go t protests.

Meanwhile gov reach an agreee implement the pri sidiarity" — takin the lowest level p could help win i about the Maastr Britain and Demm That would be a settling a framew ish problem at Edi they also hope to w contentious plans i the EC budget ove years.

If all that were to — and even the u concede that it is a stage could even be ting EC members year with Austria, land, Norway and But few would l such sunny skies i current gloom for t EC's much-wanted in just six weeks'

'History before your eyes' — he shouldn't have said it

By Ignacio Ramonet

PARIS — Why, suddenly, is the question of journalists' relevance being raised with such urgency? One could say that it began three years ago, on Nov. 9, 1989, with the fall of the Berlin Wall. That day, in a live broadcast from Berlin, Dan Rather motioned to the great river of East German citizens flowing into the western sector of the city, and said, "Look you see history taking place before your very eyes."

Thus did he usher in a new era of suspicion that is troubling to many journalists, including Mr. Rather himself (see "When Journalists Seem Irrelevant," by Richard Harwood, and "No, We Journalists Aren't Irrelevant," by Dan Rather, Jordan Times Nov. 12-13). For his words defined a new concept of information. What does it mean for television to inform? It means to make us all spectators to an event; to allow us to see the event as it happens, at the same time as the journalist sees it.

Such news reporting uses sports coverage as a model. If sports and television have such an enduring, close and fruitful relationship, it is because throughout a sporting contest, the fan in the

stadium, the television viewer at home, and the commentator are all equal in their ignorance. This gives the television viewer a powerful, almost euphoric sense of control; he feels not the least bit inferior to the fan in the stadium — far from it. The dozens of cameras filming the contest offer a dizzying sense of ubiquity, providing an illusion of omniscience.

When the journalists say, "Look, you see history taking place before your very eyes," he equates history with athletic events, as if history could be filmed like a sporting competition. In doing so, the journalist reduces himself to the status of a sports commentator.

Sports commentary is not just emotional, it is often so superficial that one can turn off the television's sound and watch the match with little sense of loss. The journalist thus accepts the primacy of image over sound (or the written word) and the notion that his words can be radically

censored. Moreover, he is accepting the premise that events are news only if they are accompanied by powerful images. He thereby

gives priority to news of accidents, disasters and violence, often filmed by amateurs with video cameras, while neglecting dramatic events of planetary importance, but which lack strong images, such as world illiteracy, malnutrition, Third World debt, and various forgotten wars.

We now know where this concept of news can lead: to the broadcasting in December 1989 of the fascinating but deceptive scenes of events in Romania, and to the Big Lie of the Timisoara "killing ground," to promises of live broadcasts of the Gulf war in January 1991, made by journalists who knew that the military had not allowed the unrestricted filming of any major war in years.

Worst of all, this concept of information has seeped into the written press. By relying more and more systematically on witnesses' accounts, newspapers and magazines often echo television and seem content merely to prolong the emotions it incurs. Reporters and witnesses thus become almost interchangeable. This greatly increases the risk of error and leads to reporting of rumours in the guise of information. It also damages the image of

journalists.

Journalists, in turn, find such suspicion troubling, particularly as they come out of the glorious period that began 20 years ago with Watergate. The average citizen knew then the Fourth Estate was exercising its democratic function efficiently, watching over the proper functioning of the three branches of government. A handful of reporters, armed with nothing but the truth, were able to compel the president of the United States to resign.

But that time is past; too many mistakes have since occurred. In developed societies today, all institutions have learned the elementary rules of communication; they know how to fool, to exploit, to trap the press.

Journalists are now in society's ill graces, lumped together as part of the "political-media" class. The average citizen today has serious doubts about journalists' ability simply to tell truth from falsehood.

The writer is editor of the monthly *Le Monde Diplomatique* and professor of communication theory at the University of Paris. The article is reprinted from *The International Herald Tribune*.

LETTERS

Thank you, but be more specific

To the Editor

I read in the Home News section an item entitled "An foreign workers from fines" (Jordan Times, Nov. 19-20) expressing gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein for all-embracing amnesty.

However, we shall be grateful if you kindly get it from the concerned authorities on the following publish them for the benefit of all concerned, at t categories of residence law violators, visitors and legally entered Jordan and overstayed, your news item mentions foreign workers. What about visitors and oth not come on work visas?

2. Nothing has been mentioned about the time limit workers can renew or obtain work permits and reside or others can leave Jordan without having to p overstay.

3. If visitors and other categories of people who take some more time to arrange air ticket money travel-related expenses for leaving Jordan, will they fines for the period of overstay after Nov. 16, 1992. Royal pardon came into effect, or for the whole overstay after some specific date? If so, what is th

Mohsen
P.O. Box
Amman

The Jordan Times welcomes letters and contribution readers on any subject they wish to tackle. Letters in publication, however, should contain the writer's full, preferably address as well. Names can be withheld, request and under special circumstances. Letters are editing. The newspaper is not responsible for the return manuscripts.

Weekender

Italian painter in love with Jordan's values, desert

By Ica Wabbah
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

MAN — "Do you paint out of passion?" I asked the bull by Lorenzo Fonda, the medical artist now in Amman to exhibit his work. "Yes," he said. "I practice medicine out of passion, but the Italian father of two answered me, 'No, I paint out of passion.'"

The interview had started, and the artist was proving an easy and pleasant interlocutor. "Nice things always happen by chance," he said. "I was in the desert, in front of the Wadi Rum mountains supporting the rest of the representations."

The Perugian, who has painted "ever since I can remember," held his first exhibition in 1968 in Europe

King," he said attributing his feelings to a "different culture."

"I felt it was not my place to be there. But once in front of him, you feel you have always known him. He puts you at ease. He is so kind."

"I hoped to paint and give His Majesty the King a painting out of gratitude, on his birthday," Mr. Fonda said. And with Wadi Rum in the background, while celebrations were held there in honour of the Monarch, the artist presented him with his painting which, coincidentally, on the background had the Wadi Rum mountains supporting the rest of the representations.

The exhibition, which has been held "ever since I can remember," held his first exhibition in 1968 in Europe

and America.

The story of his coming to Jordan is again one of fate at work. Last year, at the invitation of the Italian Television, Her Majesty Queen Noor presented Jordan to the Italian people in a programme promoting the Kingdom and its touristic attractions.

The result was a project that would see foreign artists come to Jordan and reflect their perspective on the Kingdom. And so, Mr. Fonda came to Jordan and came to love it.

All was done with the idea that an artist, a non-Jordanian one, belonging to another culture, should be given the chance to present his view of Jordan, its culture and people.

"So I came here a few times. I lived in the desert for a little while and then in Aqaba."

In Aqaba, the artist had the chance to live and work in the first house of the King's great grandfather, Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali. "I painted there, coming and going for some time. I needed time to get into the spirit and the culture of another people."

The activity, a project of the Ministry of Tourism and the Italian government, produced "20 to 30" paintings which Mr. Fonda will present in an itinerant exhibition throughout Italy, after they are shown to the Jordanian public.

The exhibition in Italy, besides paintings, will include costumes from different regions in Jordan. "The idea is



Wadi Rum by the Italian painter Lorenzo Fonda

to present Jordan to Italy and, at the same time, to present a different outlook on Jordan."

The huge, monumental paintings portray landscapes, portraits, costumes and still life.

"I need space for painting; the desert needs space," he said in defence of the big-size canvases painted in the classical 16th century Italian style of Caravaggio.

One concession to modernism is a touch of abstract, usually in one corner of the canvases, where the artist leaves a monochromatic spot for the imagination of the viewer to complete.

It is the case with the painting the artist presented to the King and which projects a multitude of symbols for Jordan: the desert, a bedouin tent, the flag and, symbolically, the white doves of peace.

The oils, photographic in their detailed representation, are in the beautiful colours of the desert, of the blue skies and of the vibrant reds of the Jordanian flag and weavings.

They stir nostalgic feelings of old, glorious days when the free-spirited bedouin was roaming the desert on horseback, master of nature and of himself.

It is not surprising to feel that way looking at the paintings as the artist himself is impressed by the "dignity of the Jordanians, their idealism and values."

Mr. Fonda, who said he would like to live in Jordan with his family, praised the Eastern values which "we

started forgetting in our Western society."

"It is much better for children to grow up here. I want to give them the chance to measure themselves against different values. It is a quiet, honourable, genuine spirit in Jordan."

Coming to Jordan was more than coming to paint, asserts Mr. Fonda. "I wanted to discover things that I cared for and was interested in for some time. In Italy it is a fashion to paint, here it is a discovery. I care less for the art criticism; it is more the spiritual state, the background, the cause behind a painting," the artist said, adding that he had come several times to Jordan and each time it was more difficult to leave.



One of the more than 20 paintings by the Italian artist

School violence prompts reforms

By Sabine Gaez

NEW YORK — School is no longer a haven of safety in the city of daily crime. A few days ago, a fight erupted in the cafeteria of Eastern District High School in the Wilshire section of Brooklyn, spilled into the corridors and ended with 16-year-old Rodriguez, apparently involved in the dispute, stabbed in the head as he was leaving the library. More than that, a student was wounded at a high school in the Bronx. Also this year, Damion Ennis, was fatally stabbed by a mate in a hallway fight at the Shore High School, teachers say. This is only one of the many incidents.

Violence on New York City streets has encroached on its schools. The security is getting harder to wage as public school enrollment is about one million this year, overcrowding 996 schools. The number of serious incidents — reported number hit an all-time high last year — Board of Education has been giving the schools technology safety devices. Many educators, however, advocate new, smaller schools as the only long-term solution.

Violence is a serious problem in the New York City schools," says Ron L. Spitzer, spokesman for the United Federation of Teachers. New York is hardly an isolated case. The federal Centers for Disease Control reports that one in every high school students in nation carries a weapon, gun, knife and sometimes even machetes. Some use them for status; others for protection. Under a \$28-million programme, 41 of New York's most troubled schools were equipped with weapon scanning machines this fall. South Bronx High School — originally not one of them — was added after the stabbing occurred. In addition, security officers were appointed at 21 schools. The number of high schools using metal detectors doubled. All 124 high schools, whose student population is 270,000, have assigned "peer medi-

ation" and "conflict resolution" teams to prevent the degeneration of tensions into violent incidents.

Funds were made available by city officials after the February shooting deaths of two students at Brooklyn's Thomas Jefferson High School. There, and in four other schools, X-ray machines scan every student's book bag every day. Electromagnetic doors automatically sound an alarm when opened by unauthorized visitors.

Several factors account for the security shambles, many having nothing to do with the schools, according to Mr. Davis. Crime, drugs, poverty and the proliferation of weapons "affect the students when they come into the buildings," he says. He adds that one of the biggest problems is that children are not taught to resolve conflicts peacefully. "We have a violent culture...in the United States...Students go to the movies, watch television and see Terminator 2, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Chuck Norris pulling out guns, Rambo blowing everyone away. They think this is the way to settle a dispute. We need to teach them that this is not the way to do it. But that is something that has to be done in the home before it can be done in the school."

Other educators say schools share some of the responsibility. Beeping up security at high schools will not address problems that plague New York City's neighbourhoods and have now entered the classrooms, they say. In an attempt to tackle not only the root causes of school violence but also to better the educational experience of students, the city is experimenting with smaller schools.

Violence is one indicator that points to the need for breaking down sprawling schools — along with low attendance figures and a dropout rate of 26 per cent — in New York City high schools. High schools have become so massive and impersonal that "no one knows who anyone is in the building," says Sonia Bailey, public relations coordinator for the Centre for Collaborative Education (CCE), which has taken

charge of a new network of small schools. For instance, Eastern District High School has 3,300 students, up from 2,500 last year. Up to 77 students are packed in some classes. The Parent-Teacher Association has called for students to boycott classes and demand solutions to overcrowding and lack of security.

Small schools

"There are 10 new schools we're creating, small schools with 300 to 600 students, developed in concert with community groups and other organisations," says H. Carl McCall, president of the Board of Education. "There will be more community and parental involvement. That might be a more enriched environment for certain kids." Small-sized schools have the advantage of flexibility. They are easier to manage, and are designed to meet individual needs. Their philosophy rests on the empowerment of teachers and administrators to shape the curriculum and allow innovation, while meeting the basic academic standards demanded by the state and by colleges. Smaller schools, says Mr. Bailey, allow "the freedom to take charge."

Changing a structure that is already in existence is very hard. Starting a new school is much easier. "CCE is a network of 15 New York City alternative public schools, both elementary and secondary, that supports reform based on the collaboration of teachers, parents and students."

Last month, Schools Chancellor Joseph A. Fernandez unveiled a plan to create four "Borough Academies" that would each accommodate about 150 disruptive students. The schools would concentrate on the problems of pupils, aged 15 and up, who have a history of violent or criminal behaviour and would provide academic instruction and extensive counselling. Enrollment would be voluntary.

Some schools in the making are theme-oriented. "The location, the grade configuration, the programme, the instructional philosophy, the governance, the partners are all different in recognition of



In an effort to stem the tide of violence in New York schools,

smaller schools are being organised to cater to students' needs

the very different students we serve," Mr. Fernandez wrote in an internal memorandum last summer to the Board of Education members. Businesses, foundations, private contributors and community groups will help by contributing not only ideas but, for some, money, to alleviate a burdened education budget — \$6.5 billion — that suffered cuts of \$750 million in the past two years.

A school scheduled to open next February will be tailored for immigrants in the upper Manhattan section of Washington Heights. Another school, which opened last spring, focuses on business skills. Yet another, which held its first classes last month, has fashioned science and social studies courses around the environment. Two college preparatory schools will open next fall under the aegis of East Brooklyn Congregations in East New York and Bushwick, two Brooklyn neighbourhoods whose high schools' violence and academic records top the chancellor's list of concerns. The schools focus on public life and public service. There will be 150 ninth-graders the first year, and the schools will grow by one grade each year. "The curriculum will utilise

the city, the neighbourhood, as a laboratory for students' learning," says David Nelson, leader of the group of clergy and community organisers. The solution to school violence, he says, "has to do with building houses, creating the proper health care and education institutions of excellence." His group has built 2,300 single-family houses in the borough's worst neighbourhoods.

"Smaller is better" is not a new concept. In 1985, New York City's first alternative public schools were founded in East Harlem by Deborah Meier. The Central Park East elementary and secondary schools are a sanctuary of hope for the city's public school system, as well as a model for its fledgling schools. "We think that schools have to be small so that we can teach students to use their mind well. We want students to be good thinkers and to be decent people," says Paul Schwartz, co-director of the high school.

There are no more than 12 to 15 students in each class, and every teacher is responsible for knowing 15 children personally and academically. This is a school of choice, where 45 per cent of the students are African Americans and 40 per cent Hispa-

nics, most from East Harlem. "We want a mix of students," says Mr. Schwartz. "We are not a school for smart kids. One-fourth of the students are special education children. We want kids who struggle and kids for whom it's easier."

At Central Park East, there are no security guards or metal detectors, yet the 450 secondary school students and their teachers say they feel safe. Students are expected to resolve their own conflicts, with the help of 10 classmates in each grade who are selected annually as conflict-resolution mediators. Discipline is strict. Students "cannot hit or hit back. They cannot threaten to fight," explains Mr. Schwartz. "The kids have agreed to abide by the rules. You don't have to be worried that someone is going to jump you in our school."

Safety is only part of this school's achievement. "The dropout rate reaches 30 to 40 per cent (per four years) in some high schools. At Central Park East, it is 3 per cent per four years," says Mr. Schwartz. "Ninety five to 96 per cent of our students go to a four-year college of their choice. We graduate about 50 students every year, of whom 48 go to college" — World News Link.

BOOK BRIEFS

Sober realism

Weapons Of Mass Destruction In The Middle East

By Anthony Cordesman
Brassey's, London 1991, £24.95

THIS is a timely study of the factors and trends involved in the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) weapons and their main delivery systems — ballistic missiles — in the Middle East. One the one hand, it builds on the global interest in the subject triggered by the Gulf crisis and in the continuing cat-and-mouse game waged between Iraq and the U.N. inspectors. On the other hand, it coincides with calls for broader constraints on the regional arms and with the first halting moves towards arms control in the context of the ongoing Middle East peace talks.

The first chapter, which is brief but tightly argued, makes what are arguably the key points of this book. In surveying the Middle East military build-up of past years, Cordesman notes the massive under-reporting of defence spending and indicates the adverse impact on economies and employment patterns.

More seriously, military debt and debt servicing now impose a growing burden on even the wealthiest states, whose armies have become so large and heavily armed that merely maintaining current capabilities, if at all possible, threatens to "mortgage" their future. With most armies unable to improve the performance of their conventional forces, and with the appearance of advanced conventional munitions of devastating lethality, national commands will be increasingly tempted to see NBC weapons acquisition as possibly a cheaper way of buying security.

The bulk of the book, however, is taken up with a series of case-studies as the author examines current trends in NBC and missile proliferation in various theatres: Iran-Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Arab-Israel, and Libya, and, in the "extended" Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. Each country survey is completed by an assessment of the operational and strategic implications, especially in relation to the Iraqi, Iranian and Israeli NBC programmes. Among Cordesman's more striking observations are his suggestion that the Gulf crisis has already spurred Saudi Arabia, Syria, Israel and Pakistan to acquire further long-range strike capabilities and/or NBC weapons; and his view that it has become more difficult for Israel to strike Arab NBC centres.

The main strength of this book, however, lies in the brief concluding chapter, in which Cordesman draws the lessons for regional arms control. Above all, he stresses the need to tie arms control to a peace process and to curb capabilities, not intentions. Measured by these criteria he is himself noticeably lenient in dealing with Israel and disingenuous in treating the imbalance in U.S. policy. Final policy recommendations for U.S. "power projection" in the region notwithstanding, Cordesman's summary of arms control measures and prospects is both sober and realistic. For an author known for marshalling a mass of facts and figures and discerning trends and needs, this is a pithy, lean read that makes a lot of sense — Middle East International.

Yezid Sayigh

Intricate patterns

A Persian Requiem

By Simin Daneshvar (translated by Roxane Zand)
Peter Halban, London 1991, £13.99

A Persian Requiem, originally published in 1969 under its Persian title Savushun, was Simin Daneshvar's first novel and the first to be published by a woman in Iran. The novel is set in the southern city of Shiraz in the early years of World War II when Iran was occupied by allied forces.

Shirazi society, like the rest of the nation and its government, was at the time outwardly divided between Anglophiles and Russophiles, although inwardly sympathy lay with the Germans if only because Germany had never occupied any part of Iran and because it was now fighting the allies.

Daneshvar combines creative vision with an exceptional talent for conveying atmosphere to give a powerful portrait of the struggles and dilemmas of ordinary individuals caught in the maelstrom of war and occupation. Even the central character, Zari — mother of three and wife of Yusef, an anti-establishment landowner — cannot avoid the conflicts and divided loyalties, however much she tries to protect her family and escape into the sanctuary of her house and beautiful walled garden with its cypresses, roses and streams. Life outside is dominated by an intricate pattern of alliances between the occupying forces and the population, involving bribes, collusion and collaboration as well as resistance. As tensions mount in Zari's life, she ponders over her role as carer, peacemaker and protector and comes to recognise that she has turned into a liar and a compromiser. She has become a captive in her own captivating home.

Daneshvar shows the paradoxical situation where women play the anxious but perceptive commentators of the tensions of the world around them and can anticipate the possible tragedies ahead, which men stubbornly act out. These basically universal themes blend into the central theme of martyrdom and the creation of inadvertent martyrs. In Roxane Zand's admirable translation, these themes fuse with the highly detailed local vocabulary and colour of the novel — with its evocations of the fragrance of rosewater, incense and fine opium — Middle East International.

Floreda Saffari

CHRISTMAS GIFT

There was an old lady standing at a bus stop; the rain was pouring down and although she had a rolled up umbrella under her arm, she made no attempt to put it up. At last, a bystander asked her why she did not protect herself with the umbrella from the rain. "Oh, no," said the old lady, "it's a Christmas present, and it mustn't be opened until Christmas."

Computer amnesia — how to avoid it

By Jean-Claude Elias

Modern Personal Computers (PCs) are extremely powerful tools. It is a known fact that the average person only uses 15 to 25 per cent of the processing power of a PC. But the more powerful these machines get the more frustrated people become at the loss of their work — data — when problems like machine general failure, electrical damage, virus infection or disk erasure occur.

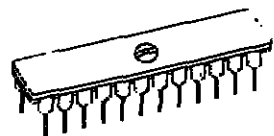
While large corporations usually address the situation by taking different preventive and sometimes expensive measures, the private user is often left without protection against such accidents. The UPS — Uninterruptible Power Supply — is an equipment which virtually ensures a total protection against electricity failures and irregularities. Its cost being 50 to 80 per cent the cost of the computer itself doesn't unfortunately make it feasible for the private user. The protection against computer viruses, though not a matter of money-spending, is a subject which needs to be discussed separately. I hope to cover it in this column very soon. There remains the question of disk erasure, the main cause of data loss.

Whether total or partial, an 'unintentional' disk erasure can be the worst thing that can happen to a PC user next to a major earthquake. How can a disk, or the files on it, be erased? Except, again, for virus cases, files on disk can be erased by issuing the "DELEte" or the "ERASE" DOS commands, by erroneously copying files with the same name on one another — overwriting — or by reformatting the complete disk — an operation which performs a global and complete erasure. Since no human being, computer expert or beginner, is infallible, everyone runs the risk, sooner or later, of destroying valuable data by issuing any of the above described commands, by mistake. In only a couple of seconds, weeks and months of work could be erased. In business or for pleasure, in games or scientific calculations, data loss is always a catastrophe.

The only reasonable protection against such accidents is also a relatively easy and very affordable one. All it takes is some discipline and organisation. Making extra copies — Back Up — of your work can one day prove to be the only way out of an unexpected disaster. How is it done? How many extra copies to keep? How long does it take?

From the simplest to the most complicated situation, data can be copied onto affordable and handy floppy disks,

chip talk



on magnetic tapes — Streamers — or on external removable hard disks. The standard DOS operating system provides several commands that assist the user in doing such copies. A careful study of these commands, that most users neglect to look up in details, will help choose the one most suitable to your work. When all you need is to copy a few small files, floppy disks are perfect. When the size of your files become bigger or their number too big to fit floppies, a good magnetic tape streamer is the solution. Note that a streamer can only be used for copying purpose and not to be process data, like your regular hard disk.

Magnetic tapes are generally less reliable than hard disks and definitely slower. When speed of copying and data integrity become critical, rarely an issue in private usage, the tape streamer is not powerful enough and external, removable hard disks are necessary. These expensive and new devices are considered a luxury for back up operations. They also have the advantage to allow regular data processing.

As far as the number of security copies is concerned, it is up to the user to decide, but it is recommended to have at least two sets and preferably a third one. With three sets, the risk of losing your data becomes mathematically very close to zero. Naturally the person who does a regular back up of his or her data should use a "rotational cycle." For instance in the case of two copies, the first week the back up will be done on copy number one, the next week on copy number two, the third week on copy number one again, etc... This pattern gives extra protection in cases where one of the copies is damaged or virus infected. The user should also learn how to safely restore the data — copy it from the security copy back to the original hard disk.

The time to do the back up can largely vary from a couple of minutes to much longer. As an indication, the complete back up of a 40 Mb — 40 million characters — hard disk onto a typical tape streamer takes about 18 minutes. Practically it is much less because you do not back up the entire hard disk every time and there are optimisation techniques built in the software that can tremendously cut copying time.

Whatever method one selects, whatever the importance of one's work, data loss is a very unpleasant experience that fully justifies the very little time and effort spent on backing up data.

End of the rainbow

By E. Yaghi

Saif was born on a rainy day in a sprawling refugee camp near the heart of Amman. His father was a cobbler and his mother a seamstress who had too many children, too small a cement house and no place for growing children to play. When Saif was barely old enough to walk, he was shoed out into the streets and during the early part of his youth, and spent more time in the street than at home. His very presence seemed to interfere with his mother's sewing and her clients who came and went at random and forever stepped over the litter of children of all shapes and sizes.

As he grew older and because of increasing complaints about his behaviour and to keep the boy occupied and out of as much trouble as possible, his mother started sending a cart of turmos with him to sell after school. He would push his heavy cart up the steep hill that towered over the refugee camp and cast a grim shadow over it, towards the large circle that was centered at the top where parents would sit on benches while their children picked flowers or hid in bushes. Better kept children than he would skip up to him and buy his small packages of roasted turmos. When he wasn't busy selling his fare or fighting to protect it from marauders his own age and size, he would stand about and eat handfuls of his beans himself. One day, a rich lady who lived in a large brick house overlooking the circle approached him.

"Good afternoon, young man," her eyes sharply passed over him from head to toe making him feel uncomfortable, "What's your name?"

The boy looked at her suspiciously. He had learned a lot from the streets so he replied, "my name is Saif, why do you ask? I've done nothing wrong!"

His abruptness seemed to startle her but she regained her composure and answered: "No one is accusing you of anything. I've asked your name because I'm looking for a young lad like you to do some errands for me every day. If you are interested let me know. My name is Mrs. Kabeel and I live in that house over there," she pointed, "and I'll pay you more than you deserve."

When he mentioned the lady's request that evening, his mother insisted that he work for her. "She's a widow and one of the richest people on the mountain. It will do you good to learn some manners and God knows we could use some more money around here!"

So Saif quit his turmos business and went to work for the rich lady who lived in the big house on top of the hill. While he cleaned her stairs, washed her windows and ran errands for her, he discovered her violet-eyed little daughter about his own age who answered to the name of Fajr (which means dawn). The first time he saw her, drums beat in his blood, bells rang in his mind, trumpets played in his heart and he could smell roses everywhere. But the pretty girl with the violet eyes didn't seem to share his feelings and only pointed her nose proudly in the air or made fun of him. For the first time Saif saw himself as ragged, dirty, uncouth and inadequate. But all he could say was, "I'm going to marry Fajr some day!"

Usually the girl responded to his efforts to talk to her by sticking out her tongue and making grotesque faces at him. "Stupid boy," she sometimes scolded, "you can never do anything right, can you?"

Saif's determination to win Fajr's hand in marriage drove him to the heights of his energies. He had to prove himself to the girl whose beauty increased with each passing day. He didn't really take time or thought to notice that in turn, she grew colder and more disdainful than ever. He could

only hear violins playing whenever he heard which was as soft as a summer rain. He grew in degree and won a scholarship to the university, graduated with honours his parents were very proud then went on to work for an international company began to earn good money. One night after announced to his parents, "I must marry Fajr, come with me and ask for her hand!"

He was warned that she would never accept even if she did, would only make his life miserable, vigorous young man didn't listen. So, Saif's parents to go up to the large house on the top of the mountain ask for Fajr's hand. After they nervously arrived Kabeel's grand house, they were ushered into a room and asked to sit down. They placed the question to Mrs. Kabeel who seemed highly amused she answered that only Fajr could answer them. "Waited," Saif stared at the thick velvet drapes, burgandy carpet, the shiny gold chandeliers that lit the ceiling and at the expensive furniture that room. He began to feel like a fool and when Fajr the room he shuddered from a chill that passed him. She wore a red satin dress and look vainglorious than ever and said in an icy tone mother to give you my answer, but she insisted myself. Of course I can't accept your ridiculous I'm planning to become engaged soon to a rich suggest Saif that you marry a girl from your own rank. Try picking one from your own neighborhood. Good-bye!" and she disappeared in a fit of laughter.

On the way home, Saif's face burned with embarrassment. He had been rejected by a haughty girl for the first time he realised what a fool he had been why should he want to marry a heartless person who mocked him? He certainly couldn't envy any girl would choose her to be his wife. Not much married a girl not far from where he lived. She proved a faithful companion and Saif forgot the girl's snubbed him. He became quite successful in business built a house even nicer than Fajr's on the west town.

Many happy years and children later, a stranger was admitted to Saif's office. Before he looked up pile of papers, he thought he heard the distant fading bells and could smell roses everywhere, moved up to meet the stranger. He was startled to see violet eyes that had crazed him so long, though even the face was still beautiful, it wore sorrow. He stood up politely and said: "Please, you look tired!"

Fajr thrust herself down on the nearest chair and came to apologise for my arrogance and vanity asked me to marry you. I was such a fool! I'm miserable in my marriage. My husband drank, and had a different girl friend every month. For used to beat me! One night he had a car accident he was drunk. At first I was lost and then I decided with orphaned children and I finally discovered best things in life are really free. I've also discovered rainbow's end in giving of myself and sharing with others. I've learned that many of the poor know are so much more human than many of the used to call my friends. I can only beg your forgiveness we can be friends."

All Saif could answer was, "Let's not talk about Come home and meet my family. I'm sure they will love you!"

JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, Nov. 26

8:30 Uncle Buck

Buck is keen to show Thea that he does care for her despite of her bad intentions.

9:10 Civil Wars

10:00 News In English

10:20 Movie Of The Week.

Margaret Bourke White

Starring: Farah Fawcett and Fredrick Forrest

The true story of a pioneering female photographer who dared to go to places men would not go to.

Friday, Nov. 27

8:30 Too Close For Comfort

9:10 Documentary — France Decenne 90

10:00 News In English

10:20 The Antagonists

11:10 Mr. Bean

Saturday, Nov. 28

8:30 America's Funniest Home Videos

9:00 Perspective

9:30 Varieties

10:00 News In English

10:20 Feature Film

The Bomb

Starring: Michael Dedan

The story of a man with an atomic bomb in the centre of



Geoffrey Hutchings plays Lucas in Maigret Tuesday at 9:10

Hambourg.

Sunday, Nov. 29

8:30 Family Matters

Two Income Family

9:10 Documentary — National Geographic

10:00 News In English

10:20 Law And Order

In Memory Of

The killer of a young boy is convicted 31 years after the

gan starts an anti-corruption campaign in the police department only to find that corruption starts and ends there.

Tuesday, Dec. 1

8:30 Golden Girls

Rose gets an assignment as a TV reporter to cover a pet dog exhibition but does not do the right thing.

9:10 Maigret

Woman

Elderly Mrs. Antoine goes to visit Maigret, convinced someone is moving her possessions around in her flat. She is seen by Lucas and Lapointe, who dismiss her as being absent-minded. That evening she is murdered in her apartment. Maigret starts an investigation, and the trail leads to Mrs. Antoine's niece.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Feature Film

Casanova Brown

Wednesday, Dec. 2

8:30 Saved By The Bell

9:00 Spotlight

9:30 Cluedo

The Bolivian Connection

Trying to send a dead man back to the grave.

10:00 News In English

10:20 The Cowra Breakout

All the prisoners decide to die for Japan rather than to stay alive in the prison.

COUNTRY LIFE

An elderly couple who had retired from business were being shown over a country cottage by the local agent. Everything seemed to be just right, pleasant rooms, nicely decorated, well attended garden and the price seemed reasonable. They had decided that it would suit them very well when the old lady whispered something to her husband who then asked the agent: "Where is the W.C. situated? We didn't notice one in the house."

"Oh," replied the agent, "that is the only drawback. It is

in the garden but it is very exclusive." And so it was, being surrounded by a neat privet hedge with a little entrance gate, but it was of the bucket type. After inspecting it the old lady again whispered to her husband whereupon he said to the agent: "My wife points out that there is no lock on the door." Then the agent drew himself up in all his dignity and said: "The man who owned this cottage lived in it for thirty years and his father before him for at least the same time, and during all that time, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no one has ever stolen the bucket."

ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

By Mohammad A. Shuqair

AMAZING FACTS

- A violin contains about seventy separate pieces of wood.
- The average life of a spider is only one year.
- A bird requires more food in proportion to its size than a baby.
- Toads, in distinction from frogs, have no teeth.
- China was the first country to invent paper money.

LET'S CHAT IN ARABIC

- Can you help me with my luggage?
Mumken tissa'ldni we-tsheelli al shonaf?
- That's mine. I mean the big blue one.
Hadi shantiti, baksud al shants al zarka.
- There's one piece missing. Fee shaanta wahda naksa.
- Take these bags to the taxi. Khod hadi al shonaf la taksi.
- How do I get to the hotel? Keif bakdar awsal lil-fondok?
- How much do you want? Ayez kam?
- Is this too little? Hal hada kalil?
- Don't get worried. This is a souvenir for you!
Matizalsh, khod hada al tizkar hadiya elak!
- Are you pleased now? Enta mabsoot halla'.

MY NAME, this is what it means

- BASSAM: Always smiling.
- JASEM: Gigantic; great; huge.
- BULBUL: Nightingale.
- JA'FAR: Little river.
- JEHAD: Exertion of effort; struggle; staying up.
- JAWAD: The genuine horse; generous.
- JOUDEH: Goodness; excellence.

YOUR DREAMS INTERPRETED

ACQUAINTANCE: If you made a new acquaintance in your dream or saw an old one, it is an indication that you will recover money (or something of value) you thought lost. A meeting with an acquaintance indicates a coming increase in social activity. To quarrel with an acquaintance suggests you should consult a doctor over some minor health problem.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ACROBAT: The meaning of this dream varies according to its detail. If you watched an acrobatic performance, it

would be wise to postpone any long distance travel at least a week. If you performed the gymnastics you will overcome your present difficulties sooner than expected. If you dream of a friend or relations doing acrobatics, it is a warning to look out for deception person involved. To observe an acrobatic accident failure is a dream of the contrary; you will have escape from danger.

HUMOUR

The first: "When I speak the whole nation listens."
The second: "That shows how important a person you are."
The first: "Not at all. I'm an announcer!"

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A little girl walked over to a pregnant lady, pointing to her stomach and said: "What's that, lady?"
Lady: "That's my sweet baby. I love him very much."
Little girl: "If you love him so much, why did you hit him?"

PUZZLES

(1) Which is more: inches in a mile or Sunday thousand years?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

(2) Here is the alphabet written out on two lines. Write the complete alphabet — the Z is missing — you decide on which line it should go?

A C D E H I M N O P T U
B F G J K L P Q R S V W X Y

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Can you translate the names of these two American cities in English — Los Angeles, San Francisco?
2. In which cities would you find these street names: Broadway, Haymarket, Kasr El-Nil, Unter Den Linden, King Faisal?
3. Who lives at No. 11 Downing Street?
4. Which English newspaper is sometimes known as "Thunderer"?
5. In poetry, what's the difference between Male and Female rhymes?

See Solutions on page D

مكتبة الأصل

Paul Grimault — a pioneer in animated cartoons

By Victoire Jean

Grimault is quite unknown in Jordan and everywhere else for that matter. Yet this young man of 25 who has been forgotten by his parents is a genius. The "Palais de la Ville" Museum in Paris reminds of his talent by presenting a yellowish panorama of his work which spreads over half a century. It is very special in its high colour, devastating humour, tender and poetry. It is the work of a pioneer in animated cartoons.

shepherdess and the bird is multilingual (as he also speaks lion language, he softens up the ones in the kingdom) and, after hundreds of ups and downs, the lovers escape from their respective pictures in which they dwell to live happily ever after.

The scenario was written by the great poet and humorist, Jacques Prevert and the very gay music is by Joseph Kosma. In 1980, "Le Roi et L'Oiseau" won the very serious Louis Delluc Prize and thereby became the first animated cartoon to receive an award from famous cinema professionals.

The merit of the exhibition lies in its having successfully combined lightness and rigour. There is rigour in the painstaking demonstration of the principles and techniques of this cinematographic genre, the animated cartoon, which had remained unacknowledged until now.

The creative process is revealed in one of the first

advertising films of the 30s in which a trick-playing pedestal table walks through the town carrying a publicity message; in the austere swallowing semi-quavers in the "Marchand des Notes" (Seller of Notes) (1942) and in the adventures of a troubadour from the Middle Ages, bewitched by the "Magic Flute" of the lame "Little Soldier."

Sketches, drawings, decors, scenarios and original celluloid filmstrips punctuate the exhibition and give one a better understanding of the different stages of the artistic creative process. Bit video screens also show extracts from certain works accompanied by their delicate music.

The story of the production process is narrated from the sketch to the moving picture. An example of this is the scenario of The Diamond which is drawn and painted painstakingly in gouache in a school exercise-book. It is moving in its simplicity.

Another example is the accurate water-colour and pen decor for The Music-loving Dog (1973) which has been restored, a picture at a time, in a decomposition with each one being repeated five times.

There is perfect symbiosis between the lonely craftsman and the strict methodology which is to be found in the analysis, a drawing at a time, of "Le Roi et L'Oiseau" in his castle with its endless spiral staircases, its vast terraces, its slender turrets, show from different angles, with its burlesque medley of characters at various stages of completion in an original series of cut-outs extending over several dozen metres in space.

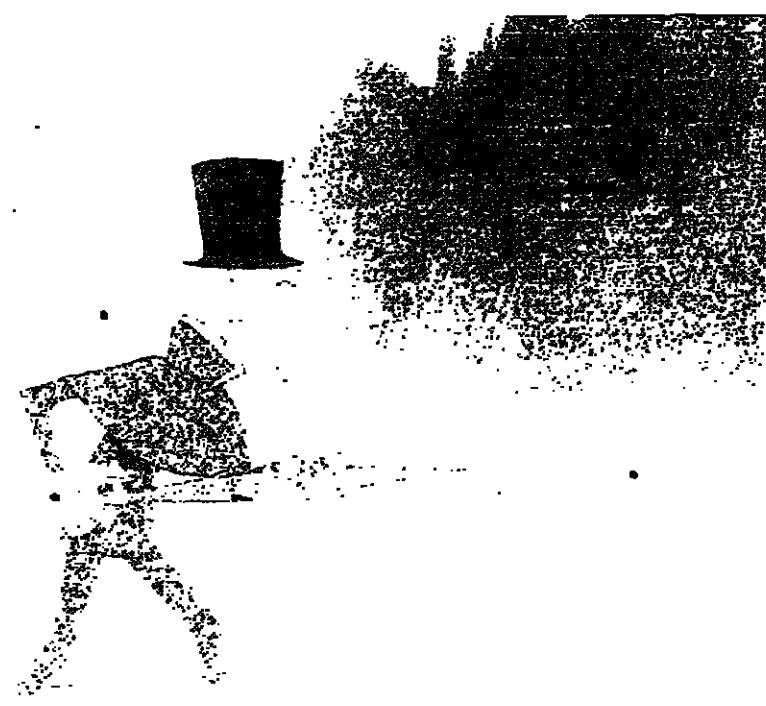
For three months, more than 18,000 spectators were able to dream as they walked through an entertaining maze full of naivety, candour and freshness, and, of course, professionalism.

A drawing by Paul Grimault

This highly original exhibition is to travel abroad and

plans have already been made for it to go to Moscow

and Montreal — L'Actualité En France.



Sign-language opera brings music to the deaf

Jill Serjeant
Reuter

A man stands on the stage, gesturing and flapping his hands. The orchestra reaches its crescendo and two doomed lovers die. Llewellyn-Jones is the tale of Verdi's opera Rigoletto in sign language for deaf people in the world of the deaf and hard of hearing. The deaf have until now rarely heard words and a musical score. The deaf and hard of hearing have in the past two

years become an established part of British theatre at leading theatres such as the National Theatre and the Royal Shakespeare Company.

But interpreters like Llewellyn-Jones are now bringing music to the ears of the deaf by creating the rhythm and passions of the world of opera in sign-language performances equal to those of the singers on centre stage.

"The aim is to try to put across not just the words but the rhythm and the feelings and some of the musicality," Llewellyn-Jones said.

"Opera is more difficult than straight theatre. But it is incredibly satisfying to sign because you don't often get the chance to do things at arms length, to carry the note by carrying a sign for 20 seconds."

"I enjoy it immensely. It is the closest I get to feeling I am an opera singer," he said.

London's English National Opera (ENO) introduced sign-language at selected performances for the first time this season as part of its 60-year policy of making opera more accessible to audiences of all classes and incomes. For Rigoletto, the

audience included about 60 deaf or partially deaf people.

Presenting an art form for the deaf that is so dependent on music, represents one of its greatest challenges.

ENO staff note that not all deaf people are 100 per cent without hearing and many were opera fans before losing their hearing.

But even those who can hear nothing appreciate the chance to get more out of opera.

"A lot of profoundly deaf people have been surprised that they have enjoyed opera. The audience for opera is growing, there is no

doubt about it," Llewellyn-Jones said.

"The other part of opera is the spectacle. It tends to be over the top in terms of staging, acting and direction. It's a different form of theatre visually," he added.

Llewellyn-Jones, an actor and former social worker, swoons romantically during love duets, makes his gestures stern and clipped during scenes of conflict and speeds up to a frenzy as the plot heats up.

In operas like The Magic Flute, he occasionally mimics the orchestra.

Traditional subtitles dis-

playing the words above the stage might provide a simpler alternative. But they are anathema to ENO Director of Production David Pountney, who dismisses them as "theatrical condoms."

Some operas prove more difficult than others in terms of signing.

"There is a lot of repetition in Handel's Xerxes and because of that you get the equivalent of tongue-twisters, which is hand-twisters, or finger twisters," said Llewellyn-Jones.

"After you've signed one line about 10 times, you find it begins to come out wrong."

Spike Lee's film on life of Malcolm X generates controversy

Arthur Spiegelman
Reuter

NEW YORK — Is he a hero, a product to be sold or a man whose army life deserves sympathy to understand and the black experience?

Lee's new film about X, which opened at a national festival, has already generated controversy about a nationalist who was 27 years ago.

Whether he is talking, whether he is the backer, Warner's, are restoring the lion of one of America's most debated figures or him into a marketing one that pushes one X one product after another.

Also has the country about whether only Americans are qual-

ified to make films about African-Americans or whether newspapers and magazines should only assign black writers to interview black filmmakers.

He has inched towards claiming both, after winning the Malcolm project away from a white director and being outraged at a white woman writer's highly unflattering portrait of him in Esquire magazine.

Meanwhile, the streets are crisscrossed with people wearing X caps, X sweatshirts, X T-shirts, X pins and in some places even munching X potato chips or using X automobile air fresheners. Even President-Elect Bill Clinton has an X jogging cap.

To some the promotion of the X image as a fashion statement is a replay of the successful campaign that Warner gave to the first Batman film, turning the bat cape into a logo that adorned virtually everything that

moved and helping the movie to gross \$250 million.

The campaign, which Lee inspired by having some of his famous friends like basketball star Michael Jordan wear an X cap, is designed to win the largest possible audience for the film.

To encourage whites to see the film, Warner is distributing a trailer that portrays Malcolm, who once said "if you're born in America with a black skin, you're born in prison," as a racial moderate. The idea apparently is not to frighten them away from the film.

Some prominent black leaders have complained that the marketing of Malcolm X has worked so well that the people buying the products have no idea just who the person using the 24th letter of the alphabet as his last name really is.

As Harvard Professor Louis Gates told Network magazine: "What's superfi-

cial is people running around with X-hats on who ain't gonna read the autobiography, who don't know anything about Malcolm, who embrace him as a figure of rage."

"They've emptied him of his complexity. They see him like Ice-Cube, the ancestor of the most rage-filled rap."

Lee, America's foremost black filmmaker, says his \$34 million, three-hour and 21-minute epic aims to do nothing less than tell America who Malcolm X was and why his rage, his words and his constantly evolving ideas are still relevant.

And what a life it was. In 39 years, Malcolm X went from poverty to pimping to prison, from religion to denouncing "white devils" to seeing a way that the races could live together, to being assassinated and then being hailed at his funeral as a "black shining prince."

As Marshall Frady, an au-



Denzel Washington as Malcolm X in Spike Lee's new film

thor who specialises in civil rights, said in the New Yorker magazine recently, "He became one of those unerring black figures who periodically rise up before the eyes of white society as an image of its own systematic dehumanisation, at once a casualty of and a judgment

upon America's racism."

As some historians have noted, if Martin Luther King spoke directly to white guilt, Malcolm X spoke to black pride with his pledge to bring about his people's freedom by non-violence if possible or otherwise "by any means necessary."

African fund helps South African arts community

Joy Elliott
Reuter

NEW YORK — Despite Africa's racial tensions and violence, its artists close group and the African Arts (AAF), reflecting this, is helping to build Africa's arts infrastruc-

ture. A recent fundraiser for New York-based AAF, bel literature laureate Gordimer, visiting South Africa, said she saw greater divisions between whites and blacks in America than she saw at home.

ment of longtime singer and social activist Peter Yarrow of the group Peter, Paul and Mary.

AAF has brought dozens of anti-apartheid South Africans to the United States for arts training, mainly at the graduate level.

"We have brought 50 or 60 people," said the founding executive director, Dawn Zain. She added that they also planned to train 50 arts administrators in the next two years.

AAF's Advisory Board includes Gordimer, musician Hugh Masekela, playwright Athol Fugard, photographer Peter Magubane and actors Zakes Mokae and John Kani.

Among its American board members are Pulitzer Prize-winning poet Galway Kinnell of New York University and MacArthur Foundation Award winner Susan Sontag. Mr. Kinnell read at the fundraiser, along with Gor-

dimer and Pulitzer Prize-winning African-American novelist Toni Morrison.

Ms. Zain said she got the idea for AAF from Jessica Joseph Oliver, who had created the African Arts Trust in London.

The trust helped South African performers fleeing their country. Many went to become celebrities — among them trombonist Masekela, actor Mokae, singer Miriam Makeba and jazz musician Abdullah Ibrahim, she said.

The need to help South African artists became even more pressing during the 1980s state of emergency when 65 artists who defied official censorship were killed. In response, Ms. Zain said, AAF was formed in 1984.

Since 1989 the AAF has cooperated with the United Nations special committee against the policies of apartheid.

"As the (U.N.) cultural boycott of South Africa gained momentum, the special committee felt there was a need to develop activities that... would in a tangible way, support and nurture the anti-apartheid cultural forces inside South Africa," an AAF report said.

"The AAF clearly fulfilled this role."

As the racially mixed group chartered softly in his living room, Yarrow, who sometimes worked closely with civil rights leader Martin Luther King in the 1960s, was asked how he had become involved with AAF. Part of the credit, he said, went to his daughter, Bethany, who was connected with the group.

He added: "My connection is... also part of a long process of folk music advocacy that allows people to say, 'This rings true in my heart,' allows

them to be empowered — and, yes, also allows them to raise money."

Among many AAF successes is Jerry Mofokeng of the Market Theatre who initiated a programme to take theatre into the black townships. Palesa Ka Letaka has been making documentaries on the plight of black women.

Themba Mhambi has established South Africa's first creative writing programme at Vista University and Rashid Lombard is the only sole black proprietor of a photojournalism agency in the country, the AAF report added.

Ms Zain said the exchange programme had sent two Americans, theatre arts professor Roger Schultz and dancer Eleo Pomare, to South Africa to lead workshops.

Travelling in the other direction, Achmat Dangor, a co-founder of the Congress of

South African Writers, said he was teaching at New York's City College until December.

The board chairman, Professor Mbulelo Mzamane, a Sowetan, said AAF wanted the exchange programme to be a relationship between equals. "We South Africans have something valuable to offer by way of our insights, by way of our own analyses of the human condition, to American society — and vice versa," he said.

Prof. Mzamane himself is returning home after some 20 years to teach at historically black Fort Hare University in southeastern South Africa, an institution that educated most of the major contemporary black South African leaders.

"Home Is Where The Music Is, as the famous title of a song by Hugh Masekela says," he joked.

Chipmunks put on cowboy hats for new album

By Dean Goodman
Reuter

LOS ANGELES — A musician may sell millions of records and be idolised everywhere, but he has never truly "made it" until four little critters with squeaky voices invite him to collaborate on their album.

That's why country music superstar Billy Ray Cyrus, whose debut album topped the pop charts for 16 weeks this year, can now rest easy. For he appears on the Chipmunks' new country album Chipmunks In Low Places, and Cyrus is thrilled.

"I never dreamed as a kid that the Chipmunks would ever cut one of my songs and I just think that's really cool," an apparently awestruck Cyrus says as Alvin, Simon and Theodore Chipmunk launch into a helium-filled version of Cyrus's dance floor megahit Achy Breaky Heart.

Waylon Jennings, Tammy Wynette, Charlie Daniels, Aaron Tippin and Alan Jackson were also honoured with invitations to play along with the Chipmunks on the 11-track, Nashville-recorded album which is already zooming through the charts with barely any promotion.

These country legends may be over-awed, but it's all in a day's work for these lovable animated characters who have sold more than 40 million albums, won five Grammys, and are as busy as ever heading into their 35th anniversary next year.

They have ventured into most musical forms — punk, ragtime, the twist, rock, Christmas and Beatles songs. It can only be a matter of time before a Megadeth or Bob Marley song gets the Chipmunk treatment.

Well, actually their mentor, Ross Bagdasarian Jr., says a Christmas record is slated for production next year and will feature carols sung to reggae, pop and country accompaniments.

On top of all this the Chipmunks, TV stars since the 1960s, have just released a selection of adventures on video — including Funny, I Shruak The Adults, Back To Alvin's Future and Batmunk.

But it's the new album, a worthy successor to 1981's platinum smash Urban Chipmunk, that is making waves in the music industry. College radio and fraternities are jostling with country dance clubs to get their hands on it and country music stations are playing virtually all the tracks.

How could anyone resist Wynette's reworking of her

classic Stand By Your Man with Alvin's opinionated girlfriend Brittany? Or Tippiin berating Simon when he tries to sing a grammatically correct version of There Ain't Nothing Wrong With The Radio?

"I'm not sure whether country music has arrived or the Chipmunks have arrived, but they're sure doing something special together," Bagdasarian told Reuters in a recent interview.

The Chipmunks were created by Bagdasarian's father Ross Sr who, as David Seville, had a hit in the late 1950s Witch Doctor which featured a sped-up voice. That provided the impetus for his follow-up, The Chipmunk Song, which sold more than 4.5 million copies in just seven weeks.

Platinum albums, Grammys, extensive merchandising, and the television series ensured that the Chipmunks held their own, if not surpassed, some of the live acts they emulated.

Ross Sr's retirement and then his death in 1972 forced the Chipmunks into hibernation until 1977 when Ross Jr., a lawyer by training, and wife Janice Karman re-launched them to even greater acclaim.

Ross Jr supplies the voices for Alvin and Simon, while Janice plays Theodore and Brittany.

Each Chipmunk has his own personality: Alvin, the leader, is sassy and mischievous. Theodore is naive and very sensitive. Spectacular Simon is the brains with a dry sense of humour. Brittany, who was added when the Chipmunks were revived, is more than a match for Alvin, a cross between Tanya Tucker and Madonna, Bagdasarian says.

The records may sound like fun, but it's not just a case of speeding up normal voices.

"We slow the tape down and sing slow. It's the toughest thing in the world," Bagdasarian says. "You can barely understand what the key is because you're hearing the music at half speed — bonng-da, bonng-da."

That's the Chipmunks in a nutshell. Fashions change, but one of the biggest novelty acts of them all remains just as fresh and original.

"It's a little bit of Americana now for people who grew up with it," Bagdasarian says. "It's like anyone else who can stand the test of time. You take a personality like a Frank Sinatra or Paul Simon and as long as you give them good material to work with... then they're always going to continue to do well."

For some Dutch, polio must be accepted as God's will

By Sara Henley
Reuter

STAPHORST, Netherlands — How would you feel if your baby had just died of a disease you could have prevented?

"People must accept it," says Domine Tjitze De Jong, a church minister in this northern Dutch village. "It is about obedience to God in spite of everything."

Strange words in a wealthy 20th century European country famed for its progressive attitudes.

But, in fact, this is a refrain

familiar to the Dutch. They heard it in 1978, when 110 people contracted polio even though a vaccine had been available for 22 years.

They are hearing it again now.

A four-week-old baby has died and more than 40 people have been diagnosed as probably suffering from an infectious disease that humanity thought it had conquered.

Other vanquished diseases like tuberculosis are mysteriously returning in new and more virulent strains to many parts of the world.

But there is one clear

reason why polio is resurgent in the Netherlands: religion. Strict Protestant churches, still firmly rooted in Dutch rural communities, hold that vaccination is a sin.

"I only know that fundamentally religious people must be against polio vaccination," Wouter Pieters, a minister in the nearby village of Genemuiden, told the local press.

None of the victims in this outbreak, which has hit villages in what the Dutch call their "Bible belt," was vaccinated. The dead baby is thought to have caught the

disease from its unvaccinated mother.

Today's advanced standards of hygiene mean polio is transmitted mainly by coughing and travels through the intestines and blood to attack the spinal chord, leading to varying degrees of paralysis.

Very young children whose mothers have not been vaccinated are at greatest risk.

The clash between medicine and morality is as old as science itself, and is still a major issue in parts of the world where fundamentalist beliefs are prevalent.

The Reformed Church is a minority doctrine in the Netherlands and the Dutch Welfare Ministry estimates that less than 10 per cent of its church members — about 75,000 people in rural religious communities — oppose vaccination.

A few people in Staphorst still wear traditional Dutch dress, but otherwise the only thing that distinguishes them from others is their strict adherence to Christian observance.

On Sundays the streets are deserted — except when people attend their churches, which are packed. Television is thought of by many as sinful, along with other mod-

ern trappings such as insurance policies and deep-freezers.

The Bible is the prevailing authority.

"Job also had these problems in the Old Testament," said Pieters. "On one day he lost ten children. He did not then say that the devil or mankind did this to him, but God. In spite of this, he was able to say: 'Praise be to God the Almighty'."

The issue poses a deep dilemma for the Dutch authorities.

For the sake of vulnerable children, some have proposed a mass programme of forced vaccinations. But this would deny people's right to

religious freedom.

"You could say that this is an example of typical Dutch tolerance," said Dr. Arko Oderwald of the Free University of Amsterdam. "But it is a tolerance which leads to a number of deaths."

There are cases when the authorities intervene if they can show a child suffers neglect as a result of its parents' beliefs. For example, administering an emergency blood transfusion contrary to the wishes of parents who are Jehovah's Witnesses.

"The question with this, is it child abuse or not?" said Dr. Oderwald. "If children are abused they are removed

from parental hit someone or does them imm But non-vaccin problematic."

For the parents at risk from polio between religious their protective further sharpen erment public urging vaccinat "I think that faithful do ind dark conflict."

"But they shly not heed this, the conclusion- erment is taki, which is against mand. Unless wards."

Codeine product being used as heroin substitute

By Sabine Reidel

WHILE about 250 drug addicts in Frankfurt are taking part in the city's methadone programme, a larger number of heroin addicts are trying to solve their drug problem with the help of a substitute which is not yet officially recognised as such. "Remedacene" is the trade name of a product which was originally intended for the treatment of serious coughing attacks; its active substance is codeine. According to the Frankfurt drug department, about 300 heroin addicts are taking syrup or capsules of the stuff. It also contains the morphine derivative, dihydrocodeine.

The disadvantage of using the "grey substitute" is that the health insurance companies fundamentally reject substitution through codeine and the addicts have to pay for it themselves. There are hopes that this will change. The drug department and the social welfare office report "intense discussions" on how the move out of the drug-taking scene through Remedacene could be financed in the future by the social welfare office budget.

The grey substitution costs an addict about DM400 a month, and "plenty of patients get on well with it," says Herbert Elias, a doctor from Frankfurt, who prescribes Remedacene for 140 patients. In some cases he has to, since the barrier for participation in the methadone programme financed by the health insurance companies and the social welfare office is too high. Before the "low-threshold" programme planned by the city is launched, only addicts who are seriously ill stand a chance of receiving a positive reply to their application.

From a medical point of view, Remedacene has clear advantages for the patients. The administration of dihydrocodeine is regarded as a less intense strain for the body than treatment through methadone.

For doctors, however, this prescription practice tends to be disadvantageous. After the medical service of the main health insurance organisations claimed in 1990 that "basically" Remedacene was not suitable as a substitute substance, the health insurance companies tried to make

Elias liable for compensation. Because his patients had little or no money, he doggedly continued to issue prescriptions.

The view taken by the medical service of the health insurance organisations may soon turn out to be in need of revision. A study conducted on behalf of the drug department sets out to scientifically corroborate the efficiency of Remedacene as a substitute.

Hans-Holger Happel, a professor for social pedagogics in Frankfurt, sent out questionnaires to doctors who prescribe Remedacene and evaluated the statements of 140 patients, with guaranteed anonymity, on their experience with the morphine derivative.

The discovery of the study which will probably be submitted to the drug department in October: "The intended effects," says the expert for addiction problems, "occurred to a substantial extent." Many addicts had started to work again regularly. Their "heroin hunger" had declined and thus the "pressure of procurement" too. Patients also value the mobility which the so-called

take-home dose allowed.

Whereas the addict has to turn up at the doctor's office every day when treated with methadone, the patients given a certain quantity of Remedacene can determine their daily dose themselves. Another argument in its favour, says Happel: Of the 140 participants there had only been one new case of a HIV infection during the six to seven years. Happel: "An absolutely convincing fact."

The drug department hopes that the study's findings will prompt the health insurance companies to include substitution through dihydrocodeine in their list of services. This is a requirement if the social welfare office is to bear the costs for an addict who is not in a statutory health insurance scheme.

This model is already being practised in Hamburg and Hanover. The position adopted by the social welfare office and the drug department is clear. "We view this," says the head of this department, Werner Schneider, "as a possible means of drug therapy" — Frankfurter Rundschau.

Smokers' hearts starved for blood, study finds

By Paul Raeburn

NEW ORLEANS — Smokers' hearts are starved for blood during times of physical and emotional stress because of previously unsuspected damage done by smoking to tiny blood vessels, a study shows.

The condition does not show up on conventional heart tests, however. That means smokers could be wrongly told they are healthy when in fact they are at increased risk of a heart attack, the study's author said.

A combination of smoking and stress pushes the already elevated heart attack risk of smokers even higher, said Dr. Robert L. Minor of the Iowa Heart Institute in Des Moines.

He and his colleagues at the University of Iowa found that lifesaving blood flow to smokers' hearts through tiny blood vessels called arterioles falls well below the flow to nonsmokers' hearts at times of stress.

That's true even when a smoker is not smoking, and it gets worse when a smoker lights up, Dr. Minor reported at the American Heart Association's annual scientific meeting.

"Smoking may lead to severe limitations of blood supply to the heart — particularly during exercise or emotional stress — and make it easier for a heart attack to occur," Dr. Minor said. Dr. Minor threaded an

ultrasound probe into the arteries of 31 smokers and 28 nonsmokers to estimate the amount of blood flow to the heart through arterioles, which are too small to be seen in conventional examinations.

When the heart is stressed, arterioles can open up and quadruple the amount of blood they normally carry to the heart. But the flow through smokers' arterioles is 30 per cent less than that of nonsmokers.

When a smoker lights up a single cigarette, the blood flow through the arterioles decreases by another 20 per cent, Dr. Minor said.

Drugs are available to open the arterioles, but Dr. Minor's prescription to smokers is: Quit.

Ten years after smoker's heart about the same nonsmoker, he

What is no whether the arterioles clear "We're hope, verifiable, but we yet," Dr. Minor

Smokers are times as likely a to have sudden attacks, accor heart association

But the res concerned that may experience problem when other people smoke. "We're sive smoking tory now," Dr.

Vitamin E users 'dramatically lower' heart attack risk

By Daniel Q. Haney

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — Taking daily doses of vitamin E appears to cut the risk of heart disease between one-third and one-half, two major new studies conclude.

Researchers said they were surprised by the size of the reduction in risk among people taking the vitamin supplements, which may prevent the damaging effects of cholesterol.

The results strengthen the newly popular belief that vitamins and other so-called anti-oxidants are good for the heart.

The two new studies — one in women and one in men — found similar dramatic reductions in heart risk in people who take Vitamin E.

"We were very reassured to see these two studies come out so similarly," said Dr. Meir Stampfer, who directed the women's study.

However, experts cautioned that while the work

is intriguing, more study is necessary before people are urged to take vitamin E and other anti-oxidants to help their hearts.

Reports on both studies, conducted at the Harvard School of Public Health in Boston, were presented at the annual scientific meeting of the American Heart Association.

Dr. Stampfer's report was based on the nurses' health study, which enrolled 87,245 women nurses from across the United States. Seventeen per cent of the nurses took vitamin E.

During eight years of follow-up, 552 women suffered heart attacks. The researchers found that women who had taken vitamin E for more than two years had a 46 per cent lower risk.

The other study, conducted by Dr. Eric Rimm, was based on 51,529 male health professionals. During five years of follow-up, 880 of them had heart attacks or procedures to clear out clog-

ged heart arteries. The study found that those who used vitamin E supplements had a 37 per cent lower risk of heart disease.

The studies found that the amount of vitamin E in vitamin-rich food was not enough to produce the benefit. It only appeared when people took at least 100 international units of vitamin E per day, the amount in a single vitamin supplement.

Dr. Stampfer said that unlike some vitamins, people can take large amounts with little fear of toxic effects. While he said he takes vitamin E himself, the benefits are still not clear enough to suggest that everyone should do the same.

"The evidence is getting strong, but we are not at the level of making a public health recommendation," he said.

Last year, Harvard resear-

chers reported another vita Carotene, also a good for the found that the which is the ve, of Vitamin A, a the risk of hea about 22 per

Vitamin A, all anti-oxid apparently working oxidation low-density cholesterol, the cholesterol.

Recent studies LDL clogs the he when it becomes process similar going rancid.

"The theory is needs to be test firmed," said Dr. of the University ton. "We don't answers yet. We comfortable mal mendations."

SOLUTIONS

PUZZLES

1. Inches in a mile: 63,360 to 52,000.
2. After the first vowel, drop one letter; after vowel, drop two letters; and so on. The Z below lower line!

★ ★ ★ ★

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Los Angeles = The Angels. San Francisco = Saint Francis
2. Broadway in New York Haymarket in London Kasr El Nil in Egypt Unter Den Linden in Berlin King Faisal in Kuwait, Amman and in different towns in Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states and other Arab countries.
3. The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
4. The Times.
5. Masculine (male) rhyme — a rhyme of only one syllable, e.g. "delay, today", sometimes called "single" which dominates in English. Feminine (female) rhyme — a rhyme of two or more syllables, e.g. "gaily, daily." It's a "double" rhyme in Spanish and Italian.

N.B. German and French use both "Triple" rhyme are uncommon in serious verse. An "eye" rhyme in which two words appear from their sp rhyme but do not in fact do so, e.g. "cough and harm!"

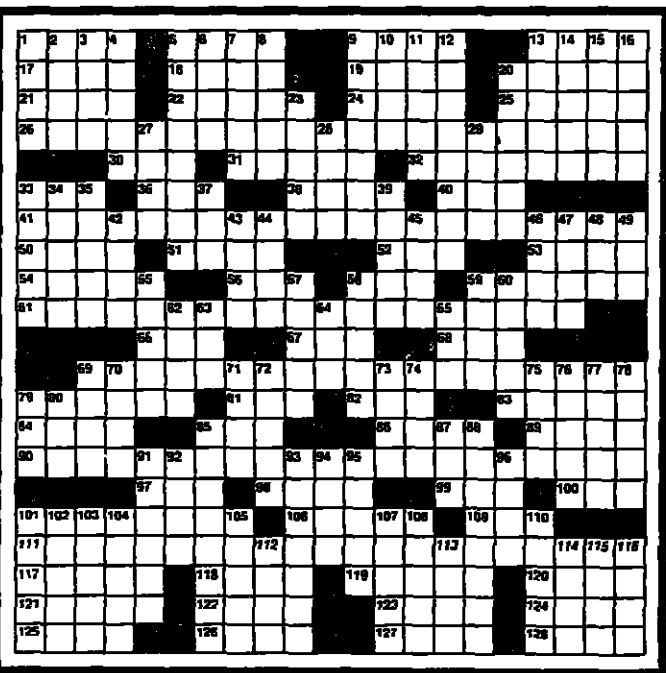
WEEKEND CROSSWORD

HUBBY'S LAMENT

By Oliver Thuan

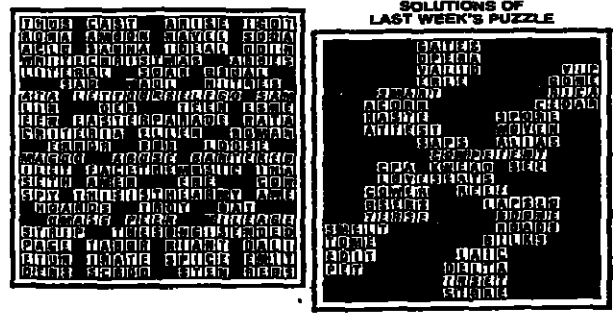
- ACROSS**
- 1 Hang around
 - 2 Indolently
 - 3 Whodunnit name
 - 4 In one's —
 - 5 (noun)
 - 6 Get off one's nerves
 - 7 Samson only
 - 8 Winkles
 - 9 Cabbages or
 - 10 Generous person
 - 11 Flirt
 - 12 France
 - 13 City near
 - 14 Mirenao
 - 15 Start of a verse
 - 16 Debate
- DOWN**
- 1 Items in a
 - 2 Colorful fish
 - 3 Biography
 - 4 Supporting wood
 - 5 Avoidance of reality
 - 6 Rattle
 - 7 Oversight
 - 8 Current events
 - 9 Respiratory problem
 - 10 Image of
 - 11 Exclamations of
 - 12 Medicinal herbs
 - 13 The Kiss
 - 14 Punt used in
 - 15 Iguazus
 - 16 Detection device
 - 17 Implores
 - 18 Thru

- ACROSS**
- 31 Mr. Bergen
 - 32 Scrolling ones
 - 33 — on dies
 - 34 Sampling
 - 35 Gales stray
 - 36 New Guinea port
 - 37 More of verse
 - 38 Landing place for
 - 39 Tiny insect
 - 40 Banished
 - 41 River to the
 - 42 Taker
 - 43 (asconced)
 - 44 Koppel or Turner
 - 45 Bucle for
 - 46 Muse of astronomy
- DOWN**
- 35 Eng
 - 36 Furrow
 - 37 Monogram
 - 38 Rusk
 - 39 Unusual
 - 40 Command to
 - 41 Dabbin
 - 42 Denure reaction
 - 43 Toned
 - 44 So, vocals
 - 45 Comic Johnson
 - 46 Becomes
 - 47 Guttered
 - 48 Talking bro
 - 49 Single-masted
 - 50 Mops
 - 51 Postally dark
 - 52 Eng composer
 - 53 Stunt man
 - 54 Laque or Coy
 - 55 Prolong



CRYPTOGRAMS

1. ABC'D EFGH FDEJKA ZEGPFLMN. ZEGF OBBKAO HMF FR PJPNO EZQ. DF ELZE BE KFMJC UFE DGBU RQNNQ. — By Rita Salvato
2. VEXY YTSAGTU, E VSRIL HOXTPH VPOH XVS DRING TRIPU XYOA HELF SAP DOING TRIP. — By Ed Huddleston
3. KERIE BUSHDU BRETN LOKZUN ZKOLU K ITPUN YB FKDDUZ DULYLY ZY OUGC AUNLUDB RI ZYG LAKGU. — By Eugene T. Maleska
4. NWE, TB SNEEMK WT ENNMA LKFEBA IXT XHBMKK BTSP BTLN. — By Duane H. McGoy



Features

U.N. official

(Continued from page 1)

from parental action in neighbouring Kenya, does the ship was shelled to put But non-employment its troops and to protest problematic. Gen. Mohammed Farah at risk from the U.N. troops' pre-between relief.

Mr. Afarah apologised that the further shape. Mr. Mitchell warned that the environment remains closed. Airlifts are faithful do on of the food needed to pre-dark conflict. The 2 million Somalis ly not need it.

There has been no central authority in Somalia since rebels overthrew dictator Mohammed Siyad Barre in January 1991.

By U.N. estimates, at least 30,000 people have died from combined effects of drought and warfare, and 2 million more are starving.

Sharif Zeid

(Continued from page 1)

this march. Therefore, I would like to thank all ministries, institutions and departments which implemented the procedures speedily, hoping that other institutions which did not show similar progress so far will exert more efforts and benefit from the facilities that were provided to achieve that end," he said.

Sharif Zeid stressed the need to end government bureaucracy and help citizens "attain their rights speedily and without favouritism."

He said public administrative reforms should be carried out without procrastination.

"What prompted me to say this is the realisation that the citizen is interested in going beyond discussing the abstract theories of administrative reforms. The citizen is not convinced that his problems will be resolved through endless promises of reform," said the prime minister.

"What really concerns the citizen is his feeling of real progress in the way the public administration handles his affairs in a manner that is reflected on his daily life," he said.

Sharif Zeid affirmed that citizens are interested in achieving real improvement in the level of services for which they pay taxes.

An improved level of services to citizens will positively reflect on the government's performance, he said, affirming that reform foundations and principles should be clearly defined.

Palestinians begin drive

(Continued from page 1)

strengthen its mandate for the peace negotiations.

The PLO leadership is hoping to gather between 200-300 Palestinian union representatives, community leaders, heads of professional and student associations and organisations as well as Palestine National Council (PNC) members, from inside the occupied territories in a popular conference.

Sources said that Palestinians are considering holding the meeting in Amman, but approval of the Jordanian government has yet

to be obtained. The intricate organisation of such a meeting has also yet to begin.

The aim of such a conference, say Palestinian officials in Amman, would be to publicly strengthen the mandate of the Palestinian negotiators. "A popular congress would counter claims of the opposition groups that the Palestinian people are against the talks," said a Palestinian official.

"The outline for such meeting has been drawn and we hope to hold it in December, but that may be delayed," said the official,

Signs grow that Yugoslavia sanctions biting

By Colin McIntyre
Reuter

BELGRADE — "Peppers have more vitamins than bananas," advised a Belgrade newspaper. It also promoted "vegetarian food — save on meat costs" and "the cheapest places to buy coal."

This daily series of helpful hints called "life under the blockade" is one of a growing number of indications that beneath the surface impression that Yugoslavia is weathering international oil and trade sanctions, they are starting to hurt.

To the casual visitor to Belgrade, capital of what remains of Yugoslavia now comprising Serbia and Montenegro, the shops seem well-stocked, there is food in the markets and traffic on the streets.

But further inquiries show shelves are sometimes filled with goods nobody wants, many people are visiting shops but not buying anything, and the traffic may be short-lived.

"The same number of people are coming in as before, but the amount they are buying has dropped dramatically," said a butcher in the Zeleni Venac open market in the city centre.

"Where before they would buy a kilo of meat, they now buy only 200 grammes. Many just walk out

after asking the price."

Elsewhere in the market, business was being done in everything from towels to soap. But most of the products were of poor quality, smuggled in from Romania where many consumer goods are a third of the price.

In the city's oldest and most popular department store, called Belgrade, the section selling television sets was empty. "We haven't had an imported one for two and a half months, and we're no longer getting home-made ones because some components came from abroad," the salesman said.

In the section which would normally be full of sking equipment, the shelves were filled with cheaply made consumer goods that nobody seemed to want.

Elan, once the main producer of skis and related equipment in federal Yugoslavia, is located in what is now the independent Republic of Slovenia.

The traffic on the streets testifies to the success of Yugoslavia in circumventing the international oil embargo imposed against Belgrade in May for its part in the civil war now raging in Bosnia.

But with the United Nations' decision to tighten the sanctions with a naval embargo and restrictions on the transshipment of goods across Serbia — widely identified as a major loophole —

the glut of oil is likely to dry up.

For the dwindling number of people who can afford to buy a daily newspaper — where once leading Belgrade papers had circulations of 400,000 or more, the combined circulation of all dailies is now under 250,000 — official economic statistics contrast starkly with the apparent near-normality of daily life.

According to Serbia's trade unions, around 60 per cent of the republic's work-force currently lives below subsistence level. The overall standard of living has dropped by about 30 per cent in the past three months.

Purchasing power has plummeted. A Yugoslav-made Yugo

car now costs the equivalent of four years' salary, and a washing machine more than six months' wages.

In a country of heavy smokers, one of the biggest price increases has been for cigarettes. A year ago a Yugoslav's average monthly wage would have bought 400 packs, now it is only 140.

The Central Statistics Office published figures showing that for a typical basket of 65 consumer goods an average family now needs three full salaries.

News from the industrial front is even gloomier.

A newspaper report on Belgrade's Rakovica industrial area, where a number of big factories

are located, said most of them were working at only 30 per cent capacity.

Some 60 per cent of workers were laid off with around half pay, while some of those still working were getting only about 45,000 dinars (\$50 at the black market rate) a month.

"Kindergarten fees for my child cost 40,000," one worker was quoted as saying.

A trade union leader said that by the end of August industrial production had dropped by 40 per cent over the previous year. By the end of 1992 it would be down by 66.5 per cent, he predicted.

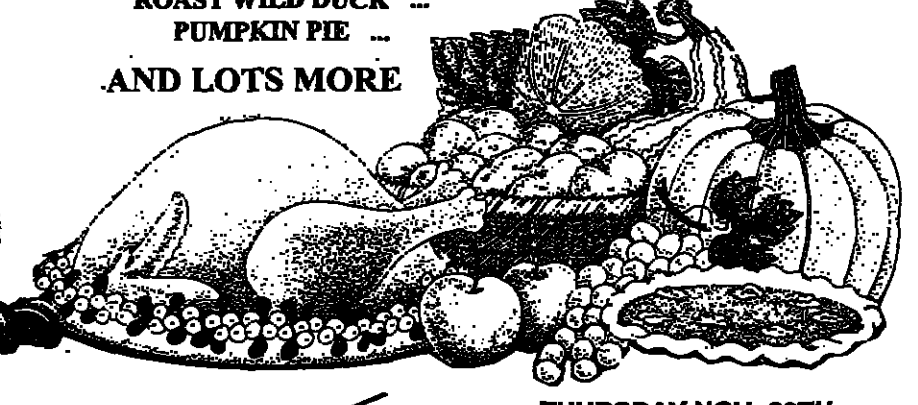
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دائرة العطاءات الحكومية
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS & HOUSING
GOVERNMENT TENDERS DIRECTORATE

INVITATION FOR PRE-QUALIFICATION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE REHABILITATION AND UPGRADING OF KING ABDULLAH CANAL

The Ministry of Water and Irrigation/Jordan Valley Authority, Amman-Jordan, through the Government Tenders Directorate invites interested experienced contractors from at least member states of the European Community and from Jordan, individually or in joint venture, to apply for pre-qualification to tender for the construction of the rehabilitation works of King Abdullah Canal in the Jordan Valley.

The European Investment Bank (EIB) has been approached to contribute to the financing of the construction costs.

The works to be constructed is described below for the general information of interested contractors:

- Reconstruction of canal embankments with provision of anti-erosion measures and interception drains.
- Repair of the concrete canal lining including repair of cracks or replacement of sections that are badly damaged.
- Repair and erosion-prevention works on cross drainage structures.
- Rehabilitation of steel gates and gear and supply of new ones where needed.
- Rehabilitation and new roadworks.
- Cleaning of siphons and culverts.
- Repair of existing — and supply of new steel chainlink, fences.

Application forms for pre-qualification may be obtained from the Government Tenders Directorate (GTD) at the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Amman, Jordan, as of Saturday November 5, 1992 against a fee of JD 100.

The application for pre-qualification documents should be submitted not later than 12 noon of January 5, 1993, to the following address:

Directorate of Government Tenders
Ministry of Public Works and Housing
P.O. Box 1228
Amman - Jordan
Tel: 21944
Fax: 606751
Telephone: 668481/687687

Chairman, Central Tender Committee
Government Tenders Directorate
Eng. Bashir Jaghbeer

Despite changes, Bulls still heavy favourites

NEW YORK (AP) — Almost everywhere you look, the National Basketball Association looks different.

The Lakers are missing Magic Johnson and Larry Bird's back won't let him play. Charles Barkley is now a phoenix. Sun. Shaquille O'Neal is performing magic in Orlando. The New York Knicks have seven new players. And nine head coaches are pacing the sidelines with new teams.

One thing hasn't changed, however.

The Chicago Bulls are favoured to win their third straight championship.

Last season, Michael Jordan became the first player in NBA history to win consecutive regular-season and postseason MVP awards. As coach Phil Jackson has said, "Michael never plays a bad game."

Scottie Pippen gives every indication that he, too, will be a consistent All-Star, and most of the rest of the cast — Horace Grant, John Paxson, Bill Cartwright, B.J. Armstrong, Stacey King — is back, although Paxson and Armstrong are coming off knee surgeries.

Jackson's only worry is that the game might become too "mundane," a Jacksonism for the fear that Jordan and Pippen might get burned out and won't be able to handle the night-after-night challenge of teams wanting to knock off the champions.

Deep down, however, he believes they will respond like champions.

"This ball club works hard and is motivated — our competitive zeal is a given," Jackson said.

The fact that no team has won three straight NBA titles since Boston captured eight consecutive championships from 1959-66 is motivation enough for Jordan.

"It won't be hard; we'll be ready to challenge," Jordan said. "We shouldn't take the attitude that we will defend our championship. We have to be aggressive to win a third. It hasn't been done in 26 years, so that's enough



Bulls' star Michael Jordan takes the low road around Kevin Duckworth of the Trailblazers

to drive you."

Out west, the arrival of Barkley in Phoenix, might have a bigger impact on the balance of power.

Barkley, after a tempestuous career in Philadelphia, was traded by the 76ers to Phoenix. Jeff Hornacek, Andrew Lang, a Tim Perry.

But the Suns still have Kevin Johnson, Tom Chambers, Dan Majerle and newly acquired Danny Ainge to dance with Barkley. Portland, which has lost in the finals two of the last three seasons, and Utah, defending cham-

pion in the midwest division, should battle the Suns and Lakers for Western Conference supremacy.

The Trail Blazers stood pat with its top six players — Clyde Drexler, Terry Porter, Buck Williams, Kevin Duckworth, Jerome Kersey and Cliff Robinson — but coach Rick Adelman will try to work veterans Rod Strickland and Mario Elie and rookies Tracy Murray and David Johnson into the mix.

Utah added Jay Humphries in order to implement a three-guard rotation with overworked John

Stockton and Jeff Malone. Olympic power forward Karl Malone may have to play some at center to cover for the injured Mark Eaton.

Cleveland, which added Gerald Wilkins to give coach Lenny Wilkens more flexibility, has a strong nucleus in Brad Daugherty, Mark Price, Larry Nance and John Williams. The Cavs, along with the new-look Knicks, appear to be the most likely challengers to Chicago in the east.

Pat Riley has an entirely new cast around his inside muscle men, center Patrick Ewing and forward Charles Oakley. Rolando Blackman, Doc Rivers, Charles Smith, Tony Campbell and rookie Hubert Davis will join holdover role players John Starks and Anthony Mason to give Riley flexibility at every position.

The selection of Reggie Lewis as captain is the clarion call for the beginning of a new era for the Boston Celtics, who edged the Knicks for the Atlantic Division title last spring.

Bird, who led the team to three NBA championships, retired when it became obvious that his back would not let him play without pain. Robert Parish and Kevin McHale, holdovers from the Bird era, picked Lewis as captain.

Orlando's O'Neal leads a trio of rookie big men that could make an impact for years to come.

The Suns and Lakers are among the nine teams with new coaches. Westphal, long the heir apparent to Cotton Fitzsimmons, is in Phoenix. Randy Pfund takes over in Los Angeles, replacing Mike Dunleavy, who is returning to Milwaukee.

Chuck Daly, a two-time championship winner for Detroit, moves to New Jersey and his spot with the Pistons is being filled by Ron Rothstein. Other newcomers are Dan Issel in Denver, Jerry Tarkanian in San Antonio, Doug Moe in Philadelphia and Garry St. Jean in Sacramento.

Bowe returns to hometown adulation

NEW YORK (AP) — He left as the challenger and returned as the champ.

Riddick Bowe, the undisputed heavyweight titleholder, returned to his native Brooklyn this week to show off his new belts and visit his old high school.

The 25-year-old champion signed dozens of autographs, shook hands of fans, and generally had a great time as Brooklynites turned out en masse to greet the local hero.

"The people here are great. I've really been enjoying myself," Bowe said after he was feted by Brooklyn Borough President Howard Golden to start the tour.

"A lot of guys fortunate enough to get out of the ghetto don't return. I'm going back with a positive message," said Bowe, who defeated Evander Holyfield Nov. 13 to capture the title.

"I'm going back to school. After six years, Me and my wife are going to attend Howard. You'd

also make me happy if you went to college," Bowe told the wildly cheering teens. "If I can do it, you can. I love you all to death."

Bowe signed everything from boxing gloves to dollar bills before several hundred folks in downtown Brooklyn. He then rode a fire truck through town, returning to his Brownsville neighborhood to see his old high school. He later stopped at his old housing project and a local gym.

"Instead of a ticker tape parade in Manhattan, he is coming back to the buildings where he grew up and the high school where he graduated," said Principal Carol A. Deck, recalling Bowe's days in the school chorus.

Not everyone knows the new champ. Two city workers, returning from their lunch break, spotted Bowe walking with his entourage and a ton of fans in tow.

"Who's that?" wondered one. "Patrick Ewing?"

SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

U-22 Basketball Championship resumes today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Four teams Thursday resume competition in the second round of the Under-22 Basketball Championship organized by the Jordan Basketball Federation (JBF). Eleven teams initially took part in the competition. The top four teams qualified for the second round which begins today and ends Dec. 8. Al Jalil play Al Ahli and Al Hussein play Al Orthodoni at the Yarmouk University court tonight.

Auriol's title hopes end

CARLISLE (AP) — Didier Auriol was forced to withdraw from the RAC auto rally Tuesday, ending his hopes of a World Rally title. The Frenchman's Lancia Delta suffered engine failure during a special stage through England's Kielder Forest. Auriol's withdrawal leaves the title race to Spain's Carlos Sainz and Finland's Juha Kankkunen. Sainz, driving a Toyota Celica, leads the world championship standing by two points from Kankkunen, and leads the Finn's Lancia Delta by 76 seconds in the RAC event.

Courier, Seles confirm entries

MELBOURNE (AP) — Defending champions Jim Courier and Monica Seles have confirmed their entries for the 1993 Australian Open, Tennis Australia said Wednesday. Courier and Seles are both ranked No. 1 in the world. "Although we were always confident, we did not receive Monica's official entry until yesterday," said Tennis Australia President Geoff Pollard. Pollard said the entry for the first Grand Slam tournament of the year could exceed his initial prediction that 18 of the top 20 ranked players would enter the men's and women's events at the January event.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1992

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Five conjunctions and the Moon in Capricorn exalting Mercury today allow you to benefit from concentrating on spirit activity and showing that you are one who is considerate of others.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) After a morning of hard thinking to decide your aims and ambitions you find you have the good judgment and the energy to go after and make them a part of your existence.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Avoid a conflict between a family member and an outsider early after which you will be able to get together with modern important and other business persons.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Don't get into a conflict between a fellow worker and a new acquaintance for then you will be able to find better ways by which to extend your interests.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Going off on a pleasure matter early could cause a problem but the rest of the evening is great for producing excellent work, whatever your activities.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Contact associates or partners who have current ideas and follow their lead in pushing your own most ambitious objectives for success.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Put off going in the morning to

make some apparently pressing calls and put yourself in a better position where performing your own duties are concerned.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Keep your purse zipped in the morning for you now can make arrangements to enjoy desired pleasures at a reasonable cost and please close companions as well.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Forget yourself and your own pent up feelings today and put your expertise and action into doing what will make your home more of a haven of peace.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Early private concern over what you can't help can cause frustrations but this afternoon you will be able to get out to do much of importance.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Consider well the various practical problems you have and don't allow a friend to hold much attention, then you can make a financial headway.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Don't get into some outside dispute early but consider what your personal goals are and then go after them from a new and untried fashion.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Get off that traditional kick today and study confidential reports and information on how you can take your rightful place in the new age lifestyle.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMMAM HIRSHCH
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KEEP IN CONTROL

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ 7 2
♥ A 3
♦ 6 2
♣ A K 10 9 4

WEST EAST
♠ J 9 8 4 ♠ 10 5
♥ 9 7 5 4 ♥ Q J 10
♦ Q 4 ♦ A K J 10 8
♣ 7 3 ♣ 8 5 2

SOUTH
♠ A Q 8 3
♥ K 6 2
♦ 7 5 3
♣ Q J 6

The bidding:

North East South West
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♠

The virtue of a 4-3 fit in a major suit, known as a Moyian fit after its staunchest advocate, the late Sonny Moyian, is not for the weak at heart.

If you declare a Moyian fit, you'll find that much of the struggle often centers around control of the trump suit. Here's what we mean.

South knew that there were only seven spades between the two hands, yet felt the chances for 10 tricks in that suit were at least as good as 11 at clubs. How right declarer was — five clubs had no play as the cards lie.

West led a diamond. East took the king and shifted to the queen of hearts. Declarer won in hand and cashed three top trumps, to learn that spades had followed the percentages and split 4-2. Declarer quickly shifted to clubs. Unfortunately, West was able to ruff the third round of clubs, and the defenders took two more diamond tricks for a one-trick set.

The hand was laydown as long as trumps were no worse than 4-2. After winning the king of hearts, declarer should simply have led a low trump from hand and ducked in dummy.

By surrendering a trick early, declarer would remain in complete control. The best defense can do is take their diamond winner. Declarer can win any continuation, draw trumps and claim the rest of the tricks.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY NOVEMBER 26

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Difficult influences at work today require care on your part in conversations with others, so it behooves you to be on your toes at all times. The less you do to irritate others the better.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Don't try to get out from under some obligation you have agreed to early but later you find you have all sorts of chances to get into interesting new activities.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Fixed conflict with a stubborn person should be avoided early for then you will be able to get into business affairs and improve your practical position.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Sidestep an argument with a fellow associate for then you will be able to charm an outside contact into going along with your cherished longings.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Think about the cost of any amusement before committing yourself and put your efforts into modernizing tasks so they pay off better for you.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Consider well the effects of some criticism at home before you utter such and instead put your efforts into doing what will please your mate the most.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Be sure you do not put any-

thing in writing that read against your best interest make some pi more charm into you

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Flee from any fine in the morning, but able during the day to locate ways to be more happy.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) You have a fee getting someone fast early but keep on tonight brings you even increase your assets.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) A scorn stump you so you do accomplished but later after your long time sires with charm, sue

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Don't take humor of a co seriously for later you be with others you feel with, have a fine fan

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Avoid one in a position for your wit frustrated but later is good time with co friends is promised.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Keep out of the morning of a schemin with different views fix while later you can a with receptive official.

THE BETTER HALF

By He

HART



"Ted Schwartz gave his wife eleven compliments yesterday. I bet you could beat his score!"

Britain is searching for a new tennis hero

LONDON (AP) — Britain is searching for a new tennis hero. The prospects look bleak.

Since Virginia Wade won in 1977, no British woman has reached the Wimbledon singles final — the last male was runner-up Henry Austin in 1938.

Britain was relegated this year from both the men's Davis and

women's Federation Cup competitions, and there are few promising juniors to improve the national fortunes.

The youngest semifinalist at Britain's National Championships this year was 24 years old.

Women's champion Jo Durie is 32, and her male counterpart

Jeremy Bates is 30. Their reign appears unthreatened.

It was Bates' fourth title since 1986, and Durie's seventh in 10 years — won despite an ankle injury which restricted her to 60 per cent mobility.

Bates came within a point of reaching the Wimbledon quarterfinals this year in the best showing by a British male for years to push his world ranking to a career high 63. He's now ranked 101, with Durie in the top 100.

The career highlight for both was winning the 1987 Wimbledon mixed doubles title.

"The search for young heirs to at least match their comparatively modest achievements in the world game is proving frustratingly unrewarding," the Independent newspaper reported.

The Times newspaper wondered whether Richard Lewis, the head of national training, might not wish for a more rewarding job, "like searching for

the Yeti or Loch Ness monster."

The tabloid Daily Mail described the national championships as "a profoundly depressing week for British tennis" which confirmed tennis fans' worst fears.

"Try as one might there were precious few glimpses of hope at the Telford Racquet Center over the seven-day tournament," the Mail said.

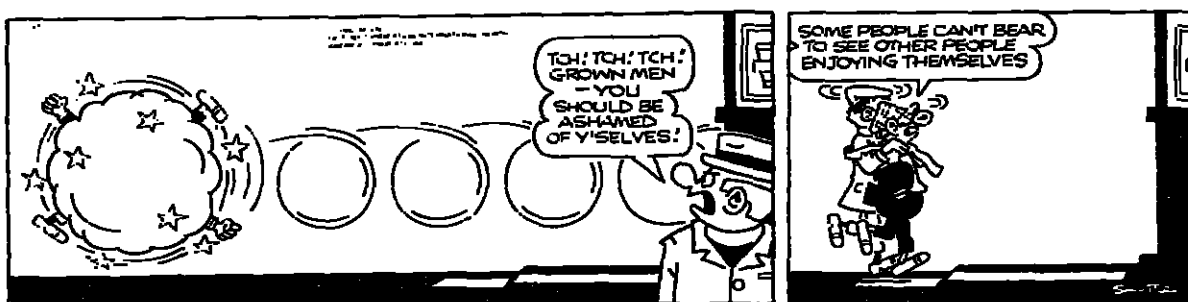
"There are a lot of players out there who can play, but they have got to make the step from hitting the ball nicely to competing well," Bates said. "We have to teach everyone to compete so hard they can win matches."

Head coach Lewis was quoted by the Times: "Two coaches have come up to me separately today to tell me how good their six year olds are. Six year olds? A few years ago they would have been frightened of being arrested for coaching six year olds."

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt'n'Jeff



Economy

Report says EC wasting billions in tax revenues

BRUSSELS (R) — Billions of dollars wasted or hoarded, according to Spiegel.

Some \$2.5 billion had been spent to send EC economic development experts on largely useless missions to ex-Soviet republics and former communist eastern Europe, it quoted the 735-page audit report as saying.

The experts failed to teach local officials economic know-how but their bills totalled up to \$2.660 million daily.

Clinton economic adviser says budget deficit may increase

NEW YORK (R) The top economic adviser to President-elect Bill Clinton has said he could not rule out a short-term rise in the government budget deficit to jumpstart the U.S. economy.

"President-elect Clinton's number one campaign promise and responsibility is to get this economy moving again," said Robert Reich, "economic policy director of the team planning Mr. Clinton's move to the White House on Jan. 20."

"If it requires a little bit of deficit increase, well that's something that he (Clinton) may consider. But no decisions have been made at all," Mr. Reich said.

The federal deficit, which will be around \$300 billion this year, emerged as a major worry to Americans during the campaign for the Nov. 3 presidential election.

Mr. Reich, an old friend of Mr. Clinton who spoke on CBS television's "Face the Nation," said the president-elect had not considered breaking his campaign promise of "responsible, disciplined deficit reduction over four years."

But he said Mr. Clinton's economic policy team was seeking to offer him a broad "set of options and trade-offs" to pull the economy up by its bootstraps. And

he conceded that some of these may mean bending or even breaking campaign promises.

"I can't rule out anything. I'm a lowly staffer here. I'm simply putting options together," Mr. Reich said when asked about possible corporate tax increases.

Mr. Clinton spoke repeatedly in the campaign of his plan to clamp higher taxes on foreign corporations operating in the United States. But the possibility of higher taxes for U.S.-owned corporations was given little or no attention in his public appeal for votes.

Mr. Reich, who attended Oxford University with Mr. Clinton 25 years ago as a fellow Rhodes scholar, said Mr. Clinton "has not, in any way, abandoned his pledge to cut middle class taxes."

But he quickly added that Mr. Clinton's advisers were "going to examine all options, with regard to that and other things" to come up with a comprehensive package "to get out of this recession and get the economy back on track."

As chief architect of the economic policies Mr. Clinton espoused on the campaign trail, Mr. Reich has already had an enormous influence on what will soon be the first Democratic administration in 12 years.

Mr. Clinton's science and technology adviser Richard Bradshaw said major structural changes are needed in U.S. energy policy and the Clinton administration will tackle those issues head-on in the next few years.

Monetarism is finished, says economist Galbraith

LONDON (R) — Monetarism is finished as a way of running a nation's finances and should be followed by an age of "pragmatic thought and action," veteran economist John Kenneth Galbraith has said.

The 84-year-old Harvard guru, whose liberal views have influenced many Western politicians, said right-wing and socialist politicians had to realise that a mixed economy was now the only way forward.

Professor Galbraith told the Institute for Public Policy Research in London that Monetarism and socialists had to bury their ideological differences to get the world out of recession.

"The broad outlines of the modern mixed economy are here to stay. What remains is the task of making the system work better and for all the people. Ours is not an age of broad theory. It is an age of pragmatic thought and action... our major task is to ensure that we are the political community that can make the modern mixed economy work," he emphasised.

The present economic difficulties of the United States were the result of former president Ronald Reagan's "largesse to the rich" and Britain's plight was caused by the dependence on monetarism during the years of former premier Margaret Thatcher.

Martin Marietta to buy G.E. aerospace business for \$3.05 b

WASHINGTON (R) — Martin Marietta Corp. has agreed to buy General Electric (G.E.) Co.'s aerospace operations for \$3.05 billion, forming the world's largest aerospace electronics company, the two companies said.

As a result of the deal, Martin Marietta's annual revenues will nearly double to about \$11 billion from \$6.1 billion.

The deal closely links the two companies. Martin Marietta is giving General Electric \$1 billion of preferred stock to help pay for G.E. aerospace, with the balance in cash. General Electric gains two seats on Martin Marietta's board.

The combined company will have a work force of 94,000 people, including 27,000 engineers and scientists. Neither company would detail any planned layoffs.

General Electric has aimed to be the top or second in its businesses, which range from lightbulbs and refrigerators to nuclear power plants and the NBC television network. Chairman and chief executive John Welch told a news conference it was his company's idea to become bigger to survive in the declining defence contracting business.

Martin Marietta chief executive Norman Augustine said the U.S. Defence Department was "enthusiastic" over the deal.

G.E. business in the transaction includes satellites, radar and sonar systems, simulation systems, communications systems, government technical services and other aerospace and defence systems with revenues exceeding \$6 billion in 1991.

Martin Marietta is issuing \$1 billion in convertible preferred stock and paying the balance in cash, using \$800 million in cash on hand, \$500 million in retained receivables and about \$750 million in new borrowings.

Martin Marietta said increased revenues will include \$3 billion in sales from commercial and government customers.

Jordan Times Financial Markets

in co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

| Currency | NEW YORK CLOSE | TOKYO CLOSE |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Date: 24/11/92 | Date: 25/11/92 |
| Sterling Pound | 1.5255 | 1.5255 |
| Deutsche Mark | 1.5942 | 1.5945 |
| French Franc | 1.4292 | 1.4295 |
| Japanese Yen | 5.3120 | 5.3225** |
| European Currency Unit | 1.2265 | 1.2270** |

Interbank Interest Rates

Date: 25/11/92

| Currency | 1 MTH | 3 MTHS | 6 MTHS | 12 MTHS |
|------------------------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| U.S. Dollar | 5.16 | 5.81 | 5.87 | 5.93 |
| Sterling Pound | 7.00 | 7.00 | 6.68 | 6.43 |
| Deutsche Mark | 8.68 | 8.75 | 8.31 | 7.68 |
| Swiss Franc | 6.72 | 6.58 | 6.73 | 5.81 |
| French Franc | 11.00 | 10.50 | 9.50 | 9.00 |
| Japanese Yen | 5.81 | 3.71 | 3.68 | 3.65 |
| European Currency Unit | 10.16 | 10.16 | 9.62 | 9.00 |

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

Date: 25/11/92

| Currency | Bid | Offer |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| U.S. Dollar | 0.688 | 0.690 |
| Sterling Pound | 1.0482 | 1.0534 |
| Deutsche Mark | 0.4310 | 0.4332 |
| Swiss Franc | 0.4808 | 0.4832 |
| French Franc | 0.1265 | 0.1275 |
| Japanese Yen | 0.5557 | 0.5585 |
| Dutch Guilder | 0.3832 | 0.3851 |
| Swedish Krona | 0.1030 | 0.1035 |
| Italian Lira | 0.0497 | 0.0499 |
| Belgian Franc | 0.02085 | 0.02095 |

Other Currencies

Date: 25/11/92

| Currency | Bid | Offer |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Bahraini Dinar | 1.7990 | 1.8150 |
| Lebanese Lira | 0.03530 | 0.03635 |
| Saudi Riyal | 0.1830 | 0.1840 |
| Kuwaiti Dinar | 2.2850 | 2.3000 |
| Qatari Riyal | 0.1864 | 0.1874 |
| Egyptian Pound | 0.2000 | 0.2100 |
| Omani Riyal | 1.7550 | 1.7690 |
| UAE Dirham | 0.1864 | 0.1874 |
| Greek Drachma | 0.3295 | 0.3395 |
| Cypriot Pound | 1.4445 | 1.4555 |

All Indices for Amman Financial Market

Date: 25/11/92

| Index | 25/11/92 | 24/11/92 |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| All-Share | 161.85 | 162.87 |
| Banking Sector | 118.84 | 119.11 |
| Insurance Sector | 178.15 | 179.30 |
| Industry Sector | 218.29 | 220.35 |
| Services Sector | 227.80 | 229.87 |

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

HOUSING BANK CENTRE AMMAN - BRITISH

TELEPHONE: 621170 / 621171

ORGANIZED MARKET TRADING PRICE LIST FOR MONDAY 25/11/1992

| COMPANY'S NAME | TRADING VOL | PREV. CLOSING | OPENING | CLOSING |
|---|-------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK | 22,630 | 3.700 | 3.700 | 3.700 |
| JORDAN KIBLA BANK | 31,648 | 2.290 | 2.290 | 2.290 |
| THE HOUSING BANK | 85,748 | 3.430 | 3.430 | 3.430 |
| JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK | 3,100 | 3.100 | 3.100 | 3.100 |
| INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK | 197,029 | 2.760 | 2.760 | 2.650 |
| UNION BANK FOR SAVING & INVESTMENT | 85,493 | 3.290 | 3.220 | 2.450 |
| JORDAN BANK | 332 | 3.340 | 3.320 | 3.320 |
| JORDAN NATIONAL BANK | 872,344 | 4.130 | 4.210 | 4.360 |
| JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK | 23,325 | 4.450 | 4.450 | 4.450 |
| JORDAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT/REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT | 305,290 | 1.800 | 1.790 | 1.790 |
| NATIONAL PORTFOLIO SECURITIES | 40,005 | 1.870 | 1.870 | 1.830 |
| BUSINESS BANK | 207,977 | 4.320 | 4.200 | 4.220 |
| BEIT ELNAH SAVINGS/INVESTMENT FOR HOUSING | 86,943 | 3.220 | 3.200 | 3.230 |
| BANK OF JORDAN | 84,796 | 5.500 | 5.490 | 5.790 |
| JORDAN INSURANCE | 12,135 | 30.900 | 120.000 | 119.000 |
| JORDAN FRANCHISE INSURANCE | 63,158 | 3.120 | 3.150 | 3.240 |
| ARABIAN SEAS INSURANCE | 416,497 | 3.320 | 3.240 | 3.400 |
| UNIVERSAL INSURANCE | 18,076 | 2.310 | 2.220 | 2.400 |
| ARAB LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE | 11,000 | 2.250 | 2.200 | 2.320 |
| JORDAN HOTEL & TOURISM | 11,340 | 2.810 | 2.800 | 2.820 |
| JORDANIAN ELECTRIC POWER | 26,800 | 2.490 | 2.490 | 2.400 |
| ARAB INTERNATIONAL UTILITY | 452 | 4.300 | 4.520 | 4.520 |
| LIVERIES & MOTILITY | 1,726 | 1.440 | 1.440 | 1.400 |
| UNIVERSAL CEMENTS CORPORATION | 26,280 | 1.170 | 1.200 | 1.200 |
| JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES | 12,290 | 1.230 | 1.240 | 1.230 |
| UNITED KIBLA EASY & COMMODITY HOTELS | 532,585 | 2.450 | 2.700 | 2.490 |
| JORDAN MEDICAL CORPORATION | 12,474 | 0.740 | 0.700 | 0.750 |
| MACHINERY EQUIP. HIRING & MAINTENANCE | 26,415 | 1.230 | 1.200 | 1.200 |
| PETER ENTERPRISES & EQUIPMENT LEASING | 23,438 | 1.120 | 1.100 | 1.120 |
| JORDAN GULF REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT | 155,721 | 0.970 | 1.000 | 0.990 |
| JORDAN INTERNATIONAL TRADING CENTER | 1,107 | 1.620 | 1.600 | 1.750 |
| JORDAN KIBLA CO. FOR APPT. & FOOD PROD. | 40,552 | 1.270 | 1.270 | 1.270 |
| ARAB PAPER CONVERTING & TRADING | 6,216 | 1.460 | 1.460 | 1.460 |
| THE PUBLIC HIRING | 17,474 | 2.570 | 2.600 | 2.570 |
| ARAB ALUMINUM INDUSTRY | 2,457 | 2.450 | 2.450 | 2.450 |
| ARAB PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING | 330,293 | 1.700 | 1.690 | 1.690 |
| THE INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL & AGRICULTURAL | 282,618 | 6.630 | 6.620 | 6.750 |
| ARAB CHEMICAL DEFENSES INDUSTRIES | 84,082 | 24.100 | 14.500 | 13.100 |
| NATIONAL STEEL INDUSTRY | 24,305 | 6.000 | 6.010 | 5.960 |
| DAN AL OMR DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT | 25,117 | 12.810 | 12.810 | 12.810 |
| INDUSTRIAL PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES | 129,711 | 4.220 | 4.190 | 4.170 |
| JORDAN WOOD INDUSTRIES | 294,496 | 11.740 | 11.590 | 11.650 |
| JORDAN CERAMIC INDUSTRIES | 49,156 | 6.500 | 6.500 | 6.500 |
| JORDAN GLASS INDUSTRIES | 32,797 | 0.780 | 0.740 | 0.780 |
| JORDAN PAPER & CARBON FACTORIES | 4,840 | 4.840 | 4.840 | 4.840 |
| JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES | 1,123 | 4.350 | 4.350 | 4.350 |
| THE JORDAN PAPER MANUFACTURING | 137,944 | 3.790 | 3.610 | 3.610 |
| ARAB CEMENT FOR FRANK & CHEMICAL | 240,250 | 4.210 | 4.190 | 4.190 |
| NATIONAL INDUSTRIES | 34,195 | 0.950 | 0.920 | 0.940 |
| JORDAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES | 9,750 | 6.100 | 6.100 | 6.100 |
| UNIVERSAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES | 112,740 | 11.350 | 11.250 | 11.450 |
| ARAB INVESTMENT & INDUSTRIAL TRADE | 49,296 | 6.430 | 6.400 | 6.500 |
| ARAB PETROLEUM REFINERY | 6,717 | 3.250 | 3.200 | 3.200 |
| WOLLEN INDUSTRIES | 8,430 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.650 |
| JORDAN INDUSTRIES & WATSON/JINCO | 11,445 | 1.270 | 1.260 | 1.220 |
| SPINNING & WEAVING | 77,294 | 3.370 | 3.210 | 3.250 |
| JORDAN WOOD INDUSTRIES / UNICO | 725 | 4.000 | 3.900 | 3.900 |
| INDUSTRIAL CABLE & WIRE MANUFACTURING | 71,403 | 7.200 | 7.120 | 7.050 |
| JORDAN SULPHUR-CHEMICALS | 303,455 | 4.780 | 4.980 | 4.960 |
| THE JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES | 382,086 | 1.390 | 1.410 | 1.410 |
| JORDAN ROCCOAL INDUSTRIES | 32,085 | 2.190 | 2.190 | 2.150 |
| JORDAN PHOSPHATE INDUSTRIES | 50,550 | 0.590 | 0.590 | 0.570 |
| UNIVERSAL WOODEN INDUSTRIES | 592,133 | 5.630 | 5.620 | 5.650 |
| ARAB INVESTMENT & INDUSTRIAL TRADE | 148,500 | 3.110 | 3.120 | 3.090 |
| JORDAN PETROLEUM REFINERY | 10,136 | 8.450 | 8.450 | 8.430 |
| THE ARAB POTASH | 210 | 20.000 | 21.000 | 21.000 |

Polish industry minister sees growth in '93

WARSAW (R) — Poland has halted a dramatic fall in industrial production and expects small growth this year and in 1993 as it pushes ahead with reforms. Industry and Trade Minister Wladyslaw Niewiarowski said.

Mr. Niewiarowski said there would be turning back on plans to privatise 80 per cent of state industry, even if disgruntled workers stage strikers, but said the process would be slower if Poland failed to get more Western investment.

He said there were some positive signs after a recession in which the government says industrial output has fallen by 37 per cent since 1989, when the solidarity movement ended almost half a century of communist rule and started market reforms.

"There has been a slow growth since March this year and we hope there will be a one per cent increase in production this year. There should be a small increase."

Generally speaking, state industry is in a very poor condition," Mr. Niewiarowski told Reuters in an interview.

"Overall industrial production has increased by a small amount in the last seven months but the financial flexibility of firms is very bad and is getting worse," he said.

happy because real wages have fallen and unemployment has soared. The government said recently it expected real wages to drop by a further two per cent next year.

Restructuring of state industry has been held up by delays in privatisation. But Mr. Niewiarowski said the process would continue even though many industrial workers are unemployed.

There should be a small increase in production this year. There should be a small increase in production this year. There should be a small increase in production this year.

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LOST PASSPORT

Jagtar Singh s/o Gurdas Ram, Indian, has lost his passport No. 438914.

If found, please send to:
P.O.Box 4334, Al Mahata — Amman.

LOST PASSPORT

Jasbir Singh, Indian, has lost his passport No. T. 081187.

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